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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 182— BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
1st August..	VARSOVA..	Basreh via K'chi 9 A.M.
6th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 3-45 P.M.
6th ,,	BARALA ..	Basreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports. 11 A.M.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000

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Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
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Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
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Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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Post Box No. 267.

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Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

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Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*
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(Incorporated in Hongkong)

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ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

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Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
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ELECTRIC HEATERS
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Light your Cigarette in a Second.
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See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST.
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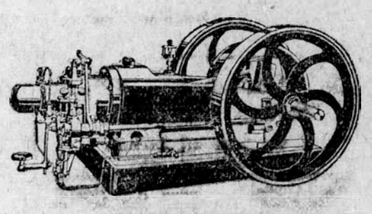
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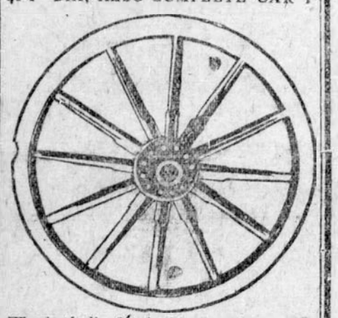
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LEUCODERMA
or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra.
Mr. J. L. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay, has cured my white patches entirely.
Dr. B. M. MISRA, L.M.S., Police Hospital Puri:—"I have used your medicines in two cases and found good result.
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
BHAGALPUR.
Branch:—MIHIJAM.
Telegrams: Chemists, Bhagalpur.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried cificape for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

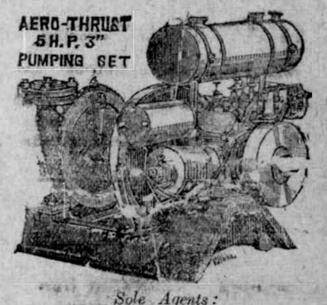
HALF-WATT
PHILIPS'
LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL
TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
WHOLESALE:
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE
Sold by all Chemists

PORTABLE PUMPING SET


Sole Agents:
S. NAVALKAR & SONS.,
Agricultural Merchants, and Importers
Bombay 2; & Poona.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R10911

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for a Boarding at Patan (Gujarat), a GRADUATE retired educationist preferable, write with testimonials and pay, to SHREE PATAN JAIN MANDAL BOARDING, Dhanji Street, Bombay 3.
A R10894

WANTED—A GUJRATI UNDER-GRADUATE or an experienced SECRETARY of Charitable Trust knowing full correspondence and accounts preferred and a matriculated knowing Hindi correspondence well may apply Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10884

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with at least 5 years' experience of Buildings and Roads for District Board. Salary 300/—20—400/—. Applications with testimonials must reach office before the 20th August, 1924. Apply at once to:—THR. JUGAL KISHORE SINGH, B.Sc., C.E. (London.) Chairman, District Board, Banda.
A 20330

WANTED—One ASSISTANT MANAGER with experience of advertising work, SUB-EDITORS, REPORTERS, STENOGRAPHERS and CLERKS. Only men with previous experience need apply Apply with copies f testimonials, which will not be returned to MANAGING EDITOR, Post Box 78, Delhi.
A R10903

SALARY Rs. 100—200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S 2, RAWALPINDI. (S.)
(A)

EFFICIENCY IS THE SOUL OF SUCCESS—There are three links in the creed of the Individual Tuition Service, Ambition, Efficiency, and Success. SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING (2 months' course) Accountancy, Law, Banking, Auditing Matric and School Final courses taught within a short period by a twenty years' experienced Teacher. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Special shorthand dictation classes. PITMAN SHORTHAND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED to three candidates only. ENROLMENT for LCC, NUT, I.B., C.C.S.; A.B.T.; and other commercial examinations. Apply the PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R10908

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MATHEMATICS, Science, Experienced Graduate, second language Sanskrit, seeks SITUATION as Private Tutor. Success guaranteed. Apply CHANDRASHEKHAR 31, J.K. Building No. 6, Gamdevi.
B R10913

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Bandra, Turner Road—Desirable modern new building, floor of "THE DAWN", 4 bed rooms, drawing room, dining, kitchen detached, W. C. with good garden space. Apply—K. V. VIJAYAKER at the above address.
C R10912

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For godown purposes, second floor, in Tank Street, (Surty Monolla). Apply A. S. NARIELWALA, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort.
C R19910

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—To Hindus only, large specious FLAT, "ANAND MAHAL," Babulnath Road, Chaupaty. Rent Rs. 225. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor.
C20297

TO BE LET—Big Shop, centrally situated at 57, Cawasji Patel Street, opposite Dr. Sookhia's Building. Most suitable for a RESTAURANT, PRINTING PRESS or GODOWN. Apply, Mr. POONJIAJI, First Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Chutney Factiry.
C 10905.

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW, Virle-Parle, two minutes' way from the Ry. Station with best accommodation of well, garden, etc. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Mandvi, Phone No. 23454.
C R10909

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building," Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD ABBA, 173, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R10669

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Residences and Offices and Godown, in Lakhani Building, corner of Cowasji P. Street, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hong K. B., also in Lakhani M. British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, No. 161), near Duke and Sons. Rent Rs. 40 to 75.
C R10996

TO BE LET.—Well ventilated double Room with Electric Lights for Hindus Simplex Building at Powvala Street, opp. Rail way Hotel, Chatni Rd. Moderate rents. App' MADHAVJI THAKERSEY, Govind Chok Muiji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay.
C R10895

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post Office at very favourable terms, enquire or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10888

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T.R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20326

HOTELS.

GOVINDJI'S POONA HINDU HOTEL
near the Ry. Station, G. P. O., "Council Hall" etc
Good bed rooms—Rich food
Efficient and courteous management.
33 Sassoon Road.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A big TANNING FACTORY in Cawnpore with all up-to-date machines, drums, pumps, and about 300 tanning pits made on perfect scientific method in good working order, situated on river bank with extensive grounds and quarters for workmen. For full particulars please write to:—Messrs. MOHAMAD ISMAIL BROS., Post Box No. 35 CAWNPORE.
N R10878

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Mcdows St., Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS.

RACE-GOERS, get the "WINNER FINDER" on Race days, Price Rs. 10. Gives out dark flukes and favourites. (95 per cent Success). (TEST these TIPS for the first day). WINS.—All Clear, Mozan, Zaidan, Towfic, Crab Apple, Count Palatine, Kilcloon. PLACES—Paleface, Honeysuckle, Subeck, Arman, Red Quill, Viscount, Starshot. FLUKES—Shahabad, Sylvanmore, Mudkhul, Sir Jamal, Atrocity, Mimi, Magical Mike. Apply to 'WINNER FINDER," 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S R10904

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PRODUCTS.

1200 Chemists and Provision Merchants of Bombay and Suburbs sell PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE, CASTOR OIL, HAIR OIL, PAIN BALM and VINEGAR.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T S

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.
GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER CORONA No. 3 Rs. 110
Remington 7, Rs. 65. Monarch Rs. 95
Oliver 3, Rs. 65. 5, 105. 9, ... Rs. 145
Underwood 3, 125, Hammond Multiplex ..... Rs. 125
Yost 15, Rs. 75. 20, Rs. 85 Brief ... Rs. 95
Remington Visible 10 and 11. 125 ... Rs. 135
Remington No. 9 Gujarati ..... Rs. 145
Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt as new.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, (opp. Messrs. Cox & Co.) Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model ...	207
Corona No. 3, Rs. 110, 115, 140, 150	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 8, 2 Colours	75
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Hammond Multiplex ...	150
Monarch, Rs. 110, Mercedes, German ...	190
Oliver 3, 75, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 190, 9	225
Underwood 5, 150, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150	225
Yost 20, Rs. 100, 125, All New Types	175
Remington 10, Rs. 135, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 10, Brief, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 11, Rs. 175, 225, 10, Policy ...	250
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 2, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Brand New Yost No. 20, Latest, Any size	225
Remington Portable with Case, New	234

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
T S

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE and J. NESMITH'S HALF PRESS and FINISHER in working order. Apply for particulars to DHIRAJLAL SURAJLAL, opp. Telegraph Office, SURAT.
K R10792

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One Military Light Weight CHASER, excellent steeple chaser Hurdle Jumper champion, Height 16/2 or 3 hands. Good galloper, fast walker, preferable male, otherwise female. Apply Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10880

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALLDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by POST. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., PRINCIPAL, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA, (Punjab).
M R10786

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us. We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20091

USED CARS at a Great Reduction in Prices. We have the used car you want at the price you wish to pay. Come in and look them over. Demonstrations given. Overland 4; Willis Knight 7 seater; Maxwell 2 seater; Charron 5 seater; Apperson '8' 7 seater; Darracq 5 seater; Napier 7 seater Landau; Scripps-Booth 5 seater; Dodge Sedan; Dodge Touring 5 seater; Mors Saloon 7 seater; Harley Davidson Combination. T. R. PRATT (BOMBAY), LTD., Cumballa Hill Show Room, Bombay.
JA 20233

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PARTNER or FINANCIER of Rs. 15,000 for high grade Manganese Mine in Central Provinces. Apply Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 10907

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

RE. THE HATIMS MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

WANTED substantial parties to reconstruct to work Surat Hatim Mills, Limited, 18,000 spindles 400 looms. Profitable concern. Good permanent income for financiers. Meet or write Liquidators, Office, Station Road, Surat.
C20278

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will, receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form Re. 1 per copy) at his office at Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 hours (noon) on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1924, for the purchase of approximately 300 tons cast iron scrap, 177 tons wrought iron and steel scrap, lying at Kalyan.

No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One thousand.)

The successful tenderer will not be allowed any concession for carriage of any material purchased by him.

For details apply to the office of the District Engineer, No. I District, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
No. I District, G. I. P. Railway.
Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.
TA C20293

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST BALANCE RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Balance Receipt No. 100 in respect of five Preference Shares Nos. 02451 to 02455 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Manekji Aspandiarji Mistri, deceased, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Balance Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated the 30th July, 1924.
R10900

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1924, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as a Special Resolution.

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY the 27th August, 1924, when the following resolution will, if passed by the requisite majority at the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on the 11th August, 1924, be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company, now consisting of Rs. 30,00,000 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each of which Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each are issued, be reduced to:—

Rs. 11,25,000 divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 75 each by

(a) cancelling the unissued Capital of Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and
(b) extinguishing the liability of Rs. 25 per share on the Issued Capital of Rs. 15,00,000 divided into 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

20334

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 310, Lamington Road, Off Jacob Circle, Bombay on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect Director for the ensuing year in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 11th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
Agents.
20333

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEEBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 18th August, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered office of the Company, at Akola to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company, for the period ended 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 11th August to Monday the 25th August 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
SIR HUKAMCHAND AND BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 26th June, 1924. C20332

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the exclusive right to quarry stone at the Sewri Quarries within the limits of two areas more particularly described in the Forms of License admeasuring about 9,725 square yards and 9,694 square yards respectively and lying to the North of Golangee Hill Road and immediately to the East of Sewri Cemetery for a period not exceeding Five Years. The particulars, Conditions, Forms of Tender and Forms of License may be obtained on application and payment of Rs. 5 at the Office of the Estate Agent, Improvement Trust, Fort.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders must be received (in sealed envelopes) before 1 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, 1924, addressed to the Estate Agent of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tenders for right of quarrying" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees, for each area tendered for.

By Order of the Board.
A. D. N. SMITH, P.A.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.
C20298

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO,
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 8th August, 1924.

Forms of tender at Re. 1/- each can be obtained from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will require to pay a sum of Rs. 100/- in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY.
Deputy Agent and Secretary.
Church Gate Station.
31st July 1924. C20319

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m., (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 29th February, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer retiring by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 20th August, 1924, to the 1st September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1924.

N. B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1924, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on Saturdays on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of members on the 19th August, 1924.
C20324

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my son HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI ABDULLA has for about two years past ceased to act as my attorney in my business carried on at various places in India Ceylon and Straits Settlement, in the name and style of Janoo Hassan, and the several powers of Attorney from time to time given by me to him either singly or jointly with other person or persons have been cancelled and made void; and my said son has no power or authority to act under any of the said Powers of Attorney which are all now in my possession, or to do any business or enter into any transaction under, or use the name of Janoo Hassan or Haji Abdulla Janoo, and all persons are hereby warned against dealing with him in the said names.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1924.
HAJI ABDULLA JANOO HASSAN.
C20272

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2237 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 1st day of July, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. RATANLAL SADASHIV & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Khanal Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 474 of 1920, and (2) MOGUL ALI alias ALI ASGAR HAJI MEHDI ISPHANI, also of Bombay, Mohomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khara Kuva Gulley, without the Fort, whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that it may be declared that the Plaintiffs are entitled to the possession and enjoyment of the said property described in Ex. A; that the 1st Defendant may forthwith be ordered to hand over the possession of the said property to the Plaintiffs, that the 1st Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs as and by way of compensation for wrongful use and occupation of the said property a sum equal to mesne profits of the said property from the 9th day of August, 1923, till delivery of possession of the said property is handed over to the Plaintiffs; that the 1st Defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of this suit and for such further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of August, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 7th day of July, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of July, 1924.

Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20340

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Short Cause).

Suit No. 2208 of 1924.

KONDULAL KHUPCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) BALWANT NARAYAN DELLE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalyan in Thana District; (2) P. H. KARMARKAR, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

To

BALWANT NARAYAN DELLE
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and P. H. Karmarkar inter alia to recover Rs. 1,000 and interest thereon as mentioned in the Plaint herein being the amount due under an Indenture of Mortgage in respect of property at Kurla.

The Plaintiff has been given liberty to serve the Writ of Summons upon you by affixing a true copy thereof in a conspicuous part in the High Court House and by inserting this notice in the newspapers.

You are now hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th day of August, 1924, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the Plaintiff and as the date fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal you must produce all your relevant papers and witnesses on that date and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1924.

PARALKAR AND RANCHHODDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

20331...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAHYABHAI NATHOOBHAI VAKIL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. P. Crystal and Co., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) GOVINDLAL NATHOOBHAI VAKIL, (2) PAREKH MANILAL CHHAGANLAL, the first of Bombay and Wiramgam, and the other of Wiramgam, Hindu Inhabitants, the first residing at Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and the other residing at Wiramgam, two of the Executors according to the tenor of the Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of July, 1924.

Messrs. SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C20338

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH OLD CARVED AND PLAIN, TEAK, BLACK AND ENGLISH OAKWOOD FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE AND BENJAMIN, CHAPPELS PIANO AND PIANOLA WITH ROLLERS, ENGLISH CLOCK BY JAMES MACCABE ROYAL EXCHANGE IN DOME ON STAND, RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS, WALL CLOCKS, SAFES, RICH GLASS CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ONE BUICK MOTOR CAR.

TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sorab Mansion, Hughes Road near Gamdevi, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will, on the above day and address, sell by Public Auction made to order marble top dining table, arm and armless chairs, glass door crockery cupboards, fancy mirror back sideboards, English Clock by James MacCabe, Royal Exchange, Sweet toned cottage Piano by Chappels, latest type Pianola with about 100 Rollers, Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, English writing tables and Book cases, music stools and Cabinets, Silver show cases, mirror and panelled door almyrah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy mirror back hat stands, meat safe,, rich glass crockery platedware, etc.

Also One Buick Motor Car in perfect running order.

Property on view and Catalogues are published.

Auction sale of the latest type of handsome designed mahoganised teak and blackwood furniture by Robert Benjamin and others, consisting of very fancy cabinets, wallnut, dining table, sideboards, and dinner waggons to match, Cashmere carved table, tapestry lined Chesterfield suits, almyrahs, cupboards, ceiling fans, Singer sewing machine, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., To-morrow, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Thoburn House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Auctioneers, Messrs. MISTRY & CO.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cadell Road, Mahim in the compound of E. D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dye Works, furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, ice box, book stands meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of J. Rankine Esq., Manager E D. Sassoon's Turkey Red Dye Works, and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTONS, TOOL BOXES, CONFECTIONERY AND PAPER KNIVES, NOTE PAPERS, BOOTS EYELETS AND HARDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:

10 cases each 500 gross nut Buttons white 9/27 (Italian).

1 case 100 gross Buttons, No. 36—(22 and 30).

1 case, 10 pieces Tool boxes.

5 cases, containing Chocolates and Jelly, Custard and Ice-cream powder, Gelatine and paper knives, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of International Commercial Agency:

5 cases lined note papers.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and the risk of the following merchants for default of not taking delivery of the goods from the godown and non-payment of the rent and charges:

On account and at the risk of Messrs Durgadas Radharam:

5 cases boots, Eyelets.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Century Machine Depot:

1 case Hardware.

By order of the office concerned:

1 piece Black Poplin Brocade.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Landaulette,

1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.

1 Waler horse in harness.

1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

1 Charron Landaulette motor car 15 H.P., 4 cylinder in good running order.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2260 of 1924, (Ardesher Jamsedji vs. Hormasji Edalji Banji).

1 Hupmobile Motor Car, five seater, No. Z 4188.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for Tikayet Shri—108—Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdhariji, Maharaj of Nathdwara the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Karsondas Kalidas Jutha the mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 27th June 1921 and made between the Mortgagor of the first part, Kasturbai widow of Kalidas Jutha of the second part and th of Kalidas Jutha of the second para and the Mortgagee of the third part. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will to-day Saturday the 2nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (containing by admeasurement 1914 square yards or thereabouts) a portion where of admeasuring 1278 square yards is redeemed Pension and Tax, and another portion admeasuring 636 square yards or thereabouts is leasehold together with the messuages tenements or building standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of the Malabar Hill Road. The Pension and Tax portion whereof which is now redeemed is registered by the Collector under Pension and Tax No. 156. New No. 4 and 5/7282 and the leasehold portion whereof is registered under New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/7281 and 6 and 7/7282 and of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2980 and Street No. 73 and bounded on the East by the Government ground and the private Road leading to the Government House, on the West by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, on the North by the property of Chunilal Sankalchand and on the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Shivji and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MILL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

2 British Quad Motor Lorries.

1 British Quad Chassis. 3 1/2 Tons to clear at a reasonable price to close account. For inspection apply to the under signed.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT, 6, 8 AND 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 4 P. M.

THE CALL OF THE WILD.

A film version of the famous book by Jack London. A wonderful story of a wonderful dog. Thrilling adventures in the snow swept tracts of Alaska during the great gold rush. Splendid pictures of an almost human dog which took two years to train.

PATHE GAZETTE
THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

FELIX MINDS THE KID.
ANOTHER FUNNY ADVENTURE OF THE FAMOUS CAT.

PRICES:
Rs. 2/4, 2/-, 1/8, 1/-; As. 8 and 4
INCLUDING TAX.

WEST-END CINEMA

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!
(9th August 1924)
UNIVERSAL'S GORGEOUS PHOTO DRAMA
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"
12 Stupendously mighty reels—
Entertainment De Luxe!

All those things which you love best in a screen drama you will find here—but on a scale of magnitude never before approached or even attempted. There is an engrossing love story, superbly mounted and enacted; there are magnificent sets— authentic reproductions of the wonder spots of French history—and tingling thrills, the like of which have never before been seen upon the screen. They all combine to make

AN UNFORGETTABLE PICTURE!
The Greatest Screen Attraction of the Age!

'THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME'

Made for YOU!

The greatest picture of all time, — Screendom's supreme achievement. Crowded from beginning to end with all those things which please you most. Just below the surface smouldered a sullen discontent, needing but the slightest thing to fan it to an all-consuming blaze. A dashing young noble looked with eyes of desire upon a beautiful dancing girl—a child of the people,—and then—!

YOU MUST SEE IT!

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

from the Story by Victor Hugo. "The Hunchback of Notre Dame de Paris" featuring

LON CHANEY
and an all-star cast.
Coming Saturday next at the
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

YOUR DUTY!!

India's Salvation is in the Protection of the Cow!
See how to do it——

GAO—MATA
OR THE COW

A Highly Religious, Instructive Indian picture taken on Special request by the "Gau Rakshak Mandali" of Calcutta by

The Madan Theatres Ltd.

together with
A Screeming 2-Reel "FOX" Comedy.
5 Shows Daily:—
3-30—5-15—7—8-45 & 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

GLOBE
CINEMA—Sandhurst Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK!

A Scintillating Dramatic Gem in Pathecolor—An entirely
COLOURED PICTURE. COLOURED PICTURE
from the beginning right up-to the end!

"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

5 Reels 7000 feet—from the famous novel or the same title by
ALEXANDRE DUMAS. ALEXANDRE DUMAS

The heart-appealing Story of a lovely damsel, coveted by a Royal Duke, married to a Dishonourable Lord and loved by a true Nobleman.

"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

The renowned Splendour of sixteenth century French Court scenes and costumes transferred to the Screen by Pathecolor.

Palace and Castle, King and Courtiers form the playthings of fate in Dumas' wonderful story,

"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

Pathecolor is recognised as the nearest approach humanly possible to the exact colors painted by nature herself. In this superb Drama the magnificence and luxury of the French Court in 1578 with their Splendour in furnishings and costumes, plus the gorgeous countryside views make the film a blaze of colour from beginning to end.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
THE QUAINTS IN
"CHESTNUT NIGHT"
TO-MORROW AT 6 P. M.
GOOD BYE MATINEE.
CINEMA TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
CINEMA TO-MORROW AT 10 P. M.
"SAND"
Featuring WILLIM S. HART.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali

Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
To-Night at 9 p. m.
New Marathi Social Play
"MADHYANHA"
("In Transition")
To-Morrow Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
The New Novel Social Hindi Play
'Ekahee Paisa'
('For the Sake of Money')
Plan open at the Theatre.
Proprietor: G. B. BHATE.

Bombay's Premier and Palatial
Novelty
Cinema Presents To-Night
and This Week only
'KOHINOOR'S Popular Film
"SHUKA RAMBHA"
Showing how moksha can be obtained by Leading a worldly Life.
TIME AS USUAL.
COMING! COMING!
"Poona Raided"
"Poona Raided"
"Poona Raided."

TO-DAY—THIS WEEK
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM
Presents Super-Production
of
THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM CO.,
RAM RAVAN YUDHA
OR
SITA SHUDHI.
Each scene is as attractive as the other.
Time and Rates as Usual.

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"SATI-SONA"
AND
HALAMAN JETHVO
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Yashwant Sangi'h Mandali

Saturday 2-8-24 at 8-30 p. m.
"SOWBADHRA."
Sunday 3-8-24 at 3-30 p. m.
"VIDHYA HARAN"
Mr. Ganpat Bhoga will take part in Vidhyaharan.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 26521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household and office furniture safes, electric table fans colours, cotton pickers, Piece-Goods, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new harness, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

1 case contg. about 1400 pcs. of Cotton Pickers.

1 case contg. about 14 tins of colours.

24 D. C. Electric table fans.

1 case Stage Cloth.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One big lot of Mulls and Grey Shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT GHOGA STREET AND BORA BAZAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Moosa Cassum and Valimahomed Usman Cassum and in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of June, 1923, and between the said Moosa Cassum and Valimahomed Usman Cassum of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, the lot No. 1 being the property at Ghoga Street hereunder described on Saturday the 16th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and lot No. 2 being the properties at Bora Bazar Street hereunder described on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

LOT NO. 1.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH AUGUST, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M. (T.S.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ghoga Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three and three-eighths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 765 New No. 3989 Old Survey No. 296 New Survey No. 9692 Cadastrial Survey No. 445 Fort Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Bapuji Burjorji Randeria but now of Jaiji Bapuji Hadvaid on or towards the West by the property of Valimahomed Abdul Rehman on or towards the South partly by Nanabhoy Lane and partly by a passage and on or towards the North by the said Ghoga Street and which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under A Ward No. 1677 and Street No. 13 and are now assessed under A Ward 1677 and Street No 77.

LOT NO. 2.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and on the Western Side of Bora Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 437, 438 New Nos. 5465, 5466 Old Survey Nos. 812, 813, 771 New Survey Nos. 9186, 9186 and Cadastrial Survey No. 843 Fort Division and bounded on the East by the said Bora Bazar Street on the West by a Sweeper's passage on the North by the Hanuman Lane and on the South by the property next hereinafter described and the buildings whereon were formerly assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2272 and Street Nos. 202-204 and are now assessed under A Ward No. 2272 and Street Nos. 176-178 and 3 and 5.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Bora Bazar Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring ninety-two and two ninths square wards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 436 New No. 5464 Old Survey No. 811 New Survey No. 2/9186 and Cadastrial Survey No. 842 Fort Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bora Bazar Street on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property First hereinabove described and on or towards the South by the property of Rusonaji Jamshedji Panthaki and the buildings whereon were assessed by the Bombay Municipality formerly under A Ward 39, 2271, Street Nos. 198-200 and are now assessed under A Ward No. 2271 Street No. 86 and 79.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 25-27-31 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 28409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE, PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD AND MONDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Artistic Household Furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and other well-known Makers, Italian Marble Statues and Figures, Marble Pedestals, Bronze Figures with Electric Fittings, Life Size Models Lions, Rich Table Ornaments, Electric Hall Chandeliers, Electric and Gas Wall Brackets, Gramophones, Chiming Table Clocks, Tower Clock, Rich Garden Flower Pots, Garden Furniture, "Hupmobile" 7 seater, 4 Cylinder Motor Car, Etc., Etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd and MONDAY, the 4th day of August, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Krishna Bhuwan, near the Three lamp post, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill by order of the mortgagee and Receiver Seth Tricomdas Gordhandas Khattau artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and other known makers of the late Mr. harsondas Kalidas Jutha comprising, square dining table, Morocco seat armchairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, glass plate, cupboards, rich oil paintings with rich frames, rich Chinawares, rich upholstered drawing room suites, made to order hall cabinets, book cases silk tapestry lined sofa cabinets, artistic Italian marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall Chandeliers, wall brackets, gas brackets, venetian glass wall candlebras, bronze figures with electric fittings, Chiming table clocks tower clocks, Cabinet gramophone, large China Jars, folding harmonium, life size lion models, Mohoganized single bedsteads, marble top tables, handsome mirror door almirahs, rich engravings, garden benches, tables, rich garden pots, majolica flower stands fire extinguishers, gas boilers, gas stoves, "Hupmobile" 7 seater, 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

P.S.—The Motor Car will be put up for sale on the second day of sale, i.e., 4th August at 5 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The Monsoon has been active except in South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Aajputana, Gujarat and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Lower Sind, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, North Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein two; Bassein one; Tezpur one and a half; Silchar and Darjeeling two; Berhampore one; Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur, Khulna, Purnea and Patna, one and a half; Mussooree three; Jhansi two; Murree one and a half; Rawalpindi one; Sialkot and Jaipur three; Udaipur two; Kotah, Surat and Jubbulpore one. Pachmarhi and Raipur one and a half and Masulipatam one.

Forecast.—Increase in United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 1st August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 1st August. 1922	1923
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 03	24 22	57 66	50 84
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 10	26 43	53 33	51 53
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 09	22 75	54 44	54 56
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 22	27 17	58 13	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 31.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.729 in.
Temperature of Air	82.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.7 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	81% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	7.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum "	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	221 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.10 inches.
Total fall during month ..	16.75 "
Do. do. year ..	24.21 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st August	0.01 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st August, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 0.23" of rain and Rawalpindi 1.06". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 2.21" of rain, Cawnpore 0.35" and Allahabad 0.27". Skies are heavily clouded and at Jhansi the air is damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 1.06" of rain, Mount Abu 0.74", Ajmer 0.12", Jaipur 3.37" and Karachi 0.14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is locally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.25" of rain, Surat 0.99", Ahmedabad 0.52", Deesa 0.14", Dwarka 0.52", Rajkot 0.25" and Bhavnagar Para 0.48". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Cutch, north Gujarat and central Kathiawar; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.00" of rain, Saugor 0.58", Hoshangabad 0.24" and Raipur 1.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Khandwa and in defect at Nagpur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north-east of the province and higher at Akola; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.24" of rain, Marmagao 0.32" and Karwar 0.16". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86.1 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 80.2 deg. (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.33" of rain, Poona 0.22" and Nizamabad 0.31". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was almost normal except at Aurangabad, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the south of the Peninsula; but has been generally active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar, east Rajputana and the east United Provinces and local in the north and the east Punjab the west United Provinces, Sind, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.95" at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the United Provinces and the east Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 31st July, 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula, but continues fairly active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, north and east Bengal, Bihar, Sind, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui three inches, Tavoy, Rangoon one and a half, Moulmein four; Akyab two; Gauhati, Cherrapunji three; Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Noakhali two; Chittagong one and a half; Purnea, Naya Dumka one; Hyderabad (Sind) three-quarters; Pachmarhi, Calingapatam two; Gopalpur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS	Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..	..	3.18	2.72	+0.46
Rawalpindi ..	1.06	8.33	10.17	—1.84
Lahore ..	..	10.78	7.34	+3.44
Hissar ..	0.07	2.85	5.53	—2.68
Ambala ..	0.23	11.14	11.42	—0.28
Delhi ..	..	4.09	10.80	—6.71
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	..	5.98	11.82	—5.84
Mainpuri ..	..	13.78	10.07	+3.71
Jhansi ..	2.21	23.26	16.34	+6.92
Cawnpore ..	0.35	28.07	14.20	13.87
Allahabad ..	0.27	15.81	17.05	—1.24
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	..	0.28	1.15	—0.87
Karachi ..	0.14	2.01	3.87	—1.86
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	0.12	6.05	9.22	—3.17
Jaipur ..	3.37	14.66	10.65	+4.01
Kotah ..	1.06	26.10	12.82	13.28
Mount Abu ..	0.74	23.14	27.30	—4.16
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.02	3.38	8.31	—4.93
Dwarka ..	0.52	2.85	8.41	—5.56
Veraval ..	0.07	7.90	11.48	—3.58
Rajkot ..	0.25	13.81	15.47	—1.66
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.48	5.78	11.04	—5.26
Gujrat—				
Surat ..	0.90	25.51	25.29	+0.22
Ahmedabad ..	0.52	13.66	15.90	—2.24
Deesa ..	0.14	13.21	11.53	+1.68
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	0.01	13.46	13.58	—0.12
Indore ..	0.25	12.08	15.85	—3.77
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	1.00	34.60	25.71	+8.89
Saugar ..	0.58	14.57	21.01	—6.44
Hoshangabad ..	0.24	16.64	21.99	—5.35
Khandwa ..	..	9.71	14.21	—4.50
Akola ..	..	8.27	14.93	—6.66
Amraoti ..	..	10.68	15.56	—4.88
Nagpur ..	0.08	15.36	23.24	—7.88
Chanda ..	0.07	17.03	24.24	—7.21
Raipur ..	1.32	11.62	23.94	12.32
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	0.03	24.22	43.13	18.91
Ratnagiri ..	0.24	73.82	62.56	11.20
Mormugao ..	0.32	74.24	61.47	13.09
Karwar ..	0.16	?	75.89	?
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon ..	..	4.80	9.22	—4.42
Ahmednagar ..	..	5.36	8.67	—3.31
Poona ..	0.22	5.44	11.94	—6.50
Sholapur ..	0.03	3.93	9.11	—5.18
Bijapur ..	..	0.77	5.60	—4.83
Belgaum ..	0.33	37.84	24.77	13.07
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	..	7.97	12.06	—4.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.31	7.75	16.19	—8.44
Hyderabad ..	0.03	10.42	11.25	—0.83
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	0.03	?	74.65	?
Calicut ..	0.03	?	68.00	?
Cochin ..	..	?	51.84	?
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	..	21.41	13.16	+8.25
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.95	8.85	11.11	—2.26
Bellary ..	..	2.39	3.74	—1.35
Cuddapah ..	..	4.92	6.36	—2.14
Madras ..	..	9.08	5.97	+3.11
Bangalore ..	..	8.53	7.21	+1.32
Coimbatore ..	..	19.27	3.15	+16.12
Trichinopoly ..	..	0.18	3.02	—2.84
Negapatam ..	..	0.67	3.27	—2.60

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

MAYIAH	 1
MASHOOK	 2
YOUNG TAKREET	 3

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

HONEYSUCKLE	 1
SAGAB	 2
HISHAN	 3

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

TAJ	 1
ZAIDAN	 2
SQUIRE	 3

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DISCARDED	 1
ZARA	 2

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

STEEL BLUE	 1
RED QUILL	 2
ALLENSMORE I	 3

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

EUDORETTE	 1
GOLDEN FANCY	 2
MAGICAL MIKE	 3

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

VISCOUNT	 1
ERINITE	 2
NURSE BOBS	 3

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SOME SURPRISE	 1
NAFA	 2
MAHIR	 3

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(First race starts at 3 p.m.)

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Distance Furlongs.

Summerton 9-0, Safety 8-13, Some Surprise 8-8, Towik 8-3, Nafa 8-2, Arman 7-12, Dirrah 7-12, Sir Jamal 7-10, Mahir 7-7 Kamel 7-7, Mighty 7-6.

Top weight accepting being under 9st, it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rackle 9-12, Eudorette 9-8, Eddy 9-8, Belvedere 9-8, Golden Fancy 9-3, The Minx 9-3, Starshot 9-12, Sarsaparilla 8-12, Stormont 8-12, Kildoon 8-12, Esk Water 8-12, Northern Light 8-12, Magical Mike 8-12, Discobolus 8-12, Unruly 8-12.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Nurst Bobs 9-12, Fille d'Or 9-5, Springlet 9-3, Martenora 9-3 Erinite 9-3, Trostan 9-3, Lady Loo 9-3, Count Palatine 8-12, Northern Light 8-12 Lomo 8-12, Mimi 8-12, Fleeting Favour 8-9, Viscount 8-2, Bell's Life 8-2, Deslin 8-2, Toss Up 8-2, La Belle Frusquin 8-2, Cylvern 7-13, Grand Excel 7-10.

THE STOCKTON PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Treasury 9-5, Some Scribe 9-5, Raking 9-1, Allensmore I (late Allensmore II) 9-1, Stermont 9-0, Crab Apple 8-10, Red Quill 8-10, Lady Rita 8-10, Treddle 8-10, Atrocity 8-10, Sunselle 8-3 Dugald Dalgetty 8-3, Lantern 7-9, Jovial 7-5, Steel Blue 7-5.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Steel Blue 9-12, Shirtaj 9-12, Discarded 9-5, Devotion 8-13, Zara 8-11, Esme 8-7.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. (Dn. I.) Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Young Takreet 8-8, All Clear 8-6, Mashook 9-0, Zaid 8-9, Rarity 9-7, Silver Cloud 9-7, Raad 8-8, Mayiah 8-11, Last Call 9-0, Jerwan 9-4 Midas 8-4, Muzyed 9-10, Shahabad 7-10, Sanderson 8-8, Paleface 8-10 Ambari 8-10, Dhareen 8 and Musal 8-4.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. (Div. II.):—Egypt 8-8, Mishrif 8-8, Witness 9-0, Mozan 9-8, Sagab 8-0, Sylvanmore 8-2 Honeysuckle 8-10, Mundoor 9-0, Nazi 8-8, Swari 8-12, Kamal Pasha 8-0, Maxim 8-8, Hamar 9-0, Hishan 8-0, Caesar 7-6 Dufferin 8-8, Moon 9-4 and Zaman 7-10.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. (Div. III.):—Mudkhur 8-6, Subeck 7-8, Thousan d9-0, Faraj 9-7, Lutchman 9-1 Daas 7-6, Latif 910 Zaidan 8-10, No Limit 8-10, Sea Spray 8-0, Zamildzada 8-13, Squire 8-11, Yildiz 8-4, Moscow 8-8, Sooroor 8-8 Taj 9-0, Dahes 8-8 and Eshel 9-4.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

HINDU GYM. AND G. I. P. DRAW.

Without four of their regular players the Hindu Gymkhana managed to share points with the G. I. P. All-Blacks in their return match on Friday evening. The first match resulted in a one goal victory for the railwaymen. Play was equally contested though in the closing stages the game degenerated into sort of aimless kicking and pushing. A heavy ball and slippery ground were not calculated to be favour of the bare-footed Hindu who were surprisingly steady despite the soft condition of the turf. Gupta was responsible for a good many erratic shots in the initial period. Two minutes before lemon-time. Leveridge scored for the railway.

The Hindus played a more vigorous game in second period and Bannerjee's dashes down the right-wing were a constant menace to the railway defence. Gupta changed places with Bhattacharjee in this latter half and played all over striving hard to keep the G. I. P. forwards.

The railwaymen were inclined to take advantage of their boots and resorted to undue pushing which to a certain extent spoilt a keen contest. With one of his brilliant dashes Bannerjee secured a corner. The flag kick was well received and one of the railway defence was penalised for pushing in the fatal area. Bhattacharjee equalised with a left kick and the contest began afresh. The Hindus underfed their wing men and when Bannerjee and Subba Rao did get the ball the inside men failed to receive their passes.

Teams were:—

Hindu Gymkhana:—Sen; Gupta and Khote; Shete, Bhattacharjee and Sampat; Bannerjee, Mukherjee, Shiva Rao, Iyengar and Subba Rao.

G. I. P.:—W. Eagle; A. Eagle and Veevers; Bottomley, King and Murphy; Gillett, Leveridge, Jardon, Spiers and Robinson.

Referee: Mr. Turner.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, July 31.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began yesterday:—

Surrey versus Hampshire.—Surrey made 237 for 9 in first innings and declared, Sandham scoring 56. Kennedy took 5 for 95. Hampshire have made 275 for 7, Mead contributing 99 not out.

Essex versus Lancashire at Leyton:—Essex made 135 in first innings. Parkin took 4 for 51 and R. Tyldesley 5 for 76. Lancashire have made 219 for 4, E. Tyldesley scoring 83.

Notts versus Leicester:—Notts won by nine wickets. Notts made 264 in first innings, George Gunn scoring 95 and Carr 85. Shipman took 7 for 62. Leicester in second innings made 194. Richmond took 5 for 80. Notts in second innings made 54 for 1.

Somerset versus Warwick:—Warwick won by four wickets. Warwick in first innings scored 137. White took 6 for 29. Somerset in second innings made 97. Howell took 9 for 35. Warwick in second innings scored 60 for 6. White took 5 for 38.

Yorkshire versus Derbyshire:—Yorkshire made 300 for 7 in first innings and declared. Derby in first innings made 111. Rhodes took 6 for 25. Derby followed on and have made 48 for 6.

Sussex versus South Africans:—Sussex made 334, Bowley scoring 106 and Young 93. Blackenberg took 5 for 102. South Africans have made 42 for 1 in second innings.

Rugby versus Marlborough at Lords:—Rugby won by three wickets. Malborough in first innings scored 181. Rugby scored 155. Marlborough in second innings made 109. Rugby made 137 for 7.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

THIRD SESSION.

Under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute Bombay Branch, the Third Bombay Co-operative Conference will be held towards the end of September 1924. Ladies and gentlemen interested in the Co-operative Movement are requested to send in their suggestions about the subjects to be included in the discussions of the Conference. In view of the Co-operative Societies Bill coming up from the Selected Committee before the Legislature soon after, problems of the Co-operative Law and Procedure will, it is hoped, be of special interest at the Conference.

Donations from Co-operative Societies and the sympathisers of the Co-operative Movement are invited, and may be sent to the Hon. Secretaries of the Third Bombay Co-operative Conference at the Topiwalla Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4, on or before the 31st August 1924, to enable proper arrangements to be made.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug	h m	ft. in.	ug	h m.	ft. in
F.	1	11 22	28 1	1	4 36	16 3
		23 9	26 3		17 27	18
Sat	2	11 52	28 5	26	5 15	15 19
		23 45	26 8		18 3	8 7
Sun	3	0 22	26 11	3	6 22	15 1
		12 54	28 7		19 7	17 91
M.	4	1 0	26 11	4	6 59	16 7
		13 25	28 4		19 43	17
Tu	5	1 40	26 8	5	7 33	17
		13 58	27 11		20 19	17 7
W.	6	2 25	26 4	6	8 17	18 0
		14 37	27 4		21 1	17 0
Th.	7	3 17	25 10	7	9 3	19 8
		15 20	26 8		22 0	10 7

(Continued from column 6.)

Rubber goods, 20 cases Enamel ware, 10 cases shell ware, 30 cases Non poisonous matches, 6 cases silk handkerchief.

From Tokyo:—10 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases Toys, 30 cases Confectionery, 15 cases silk yarn.

From Moji:—10 cases vegetable wax, 10 cases glass beads.

From Shanghai:—100 bags Green beans, 25 bales cotton sheeting, 31 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—270 coils Manilla Rope, 10 cases Munsel, 87 cases Groceries, 30 cases cotton socks, 170 packages canned goods, 22 cases Punjam silk, 10 cases cassia, 400 packages cassia.

From Singapore:—50 bags Aniseed, 1714 bags sago flour, 40 bags coffee, 22 bags pepper, 15 bags gum Benjamis, 28 cases tea, 12 packages rattans, 38 slabs refined Tin.

S S Chanda, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Calcutta:—1802 bags rice, 34 bags dried Ginger, 16 bags pepper 229 bags betel nuts, 6 cases castor oil, 33 cases refined camphor, 4 bales cotton twist, 175 bales hessian cloth, 50 bales gunnies, 295 bales Gunnies bags, 90 bales Jute twine, 45 cases matches, 45 kegs sail, 9 packages Nails, 151 chests Tea, 12 half chests Tea.

S S Badarpur, Agents—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

From Rangoon:—2731850 imperial gallons kerosine oil 160 bundles shooks, 41 pieces Pigiead, 100 boxes Lithographed plates, 1758 cask: Lubricating Oil, 135 casks Mineral Grease, 208 cases Mineral Grease, 4150 cases candles, cases Porcelain, 255 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales grey shirting.

From Osaka:—420 cases glass bangles, 130 cases glass ware, 85 cases glass beads, 60 cases silk yarn, 16 cases shell buttons, 5 cases porcelain ware, 220 cases cotton drill, 50 cases striped drill, 114 cases brass circles, 10 cases toilet paper, 20 cases bobbins, 36 cases, Antimony whistles, 9 cases cotton goods, 28 cases glass pearl beads, 30 case hair dyes, 10 cases canned goods, 175 bales Grey cotton sheeting, 269 bales Grey cotton shirting, 28 cases Red shirting, 100 cases Sulphur Matches, 40 bags wheat starch, 63 cases Mercerized yarn 5 bales Mercerized yarn, 345 bales cotton yarn, 250 casks Red lead.

From Kobe:—14 cases metal ware, 272 cases glass ware, 33 cases Tinware, 81 cases Toys, 30 cases cotton osiery, 94 cases celluloid bangles, 25 cases porcelain ware, 46 cases cotton shirts, 10 cases sewing needles, 5 x50 cases silk goods, 69 cases silk yarn, 5 bales cotton duck 600 bales grey cotton sheeting 54 pieces Fire wood, 136 bales T. cotton yarn, 14 bales straw matting, 36 cases Paper, 5 cases Glue, 50 casks Iron sand, 50 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases Sulphur, 50 cases Dried Ginger, 50 bags Dried ginger, 22 cases seives, 15 cases cotton goods, 45 cases Refined camphor tablets, 76 cases celloloid ware, 40 cases cotton Flannel, 30 cases

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 1.

S S Werdenfels, Ziegenmeyer, Hamburg.
S S Narkunda, Evans, London.
S S Massilia, Henderson, Liverpool.
S S Urbino, Jackson, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

August 1.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Filippo Artelli, Ravesini, Genoa.
S S China, King, London.
S S Tymeric, Morgan, New York.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Varella for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Maar for Bangkok.
Steamer Awa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Wardenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Narkunda for London.

S S Werdeufels:—The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 6317 tons, Captain A Ziegenmeyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Narkunda 9705 tons, Captain H Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 17th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia 3280 tons, Captain J Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Urbino:—The Wilson Line steamer Urbino, 3212 tons, Captain W H Jackson arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Filippo Artelli:—The M Italiana's steamer Filippo Artelli, 3781 tons, Captain G Ravasini, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China, 4173 tons, Captain A M King, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (1 p.m.) for London, with the Homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(FRIDAY, August 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Narkunda 9699, Aden 9/8, M M & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
5 Soudan, 4218, Kobe 19/8 M M & Co.
6 City of Cairo 5024 K'chi 2/8, K N and Co.
7 Manora, N.F. 2/28, M M & Co.
8 Margha, London, N F, M M & Co.
8 Karoa 3607, Durban, 6/8, M M & Co.
9 Hatipura, 5040, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 Cl. Macgillivray, 4094, 9/8 J F & Co.
13 Awa Maru, 3699, Kobe, 11/8, N Y Kaisha.
13 Silverash, 4315, Antwerp 3/8, Graham and Co.
14 Englestan 4463, Jeddah, N.F. T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homestead, New York 10/8 Volkart Bros.
3 Barala, Busreh, 6-8, M M & Co.
6 Gharinda, 3242, Rangoon, 3/8 M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 6-8 Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandalara 3199, N F, 4/8 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Ranee, 3634, Java 5/8 T M & Co.
15 Ahmadi, Busreh, 2/8 S Hassan Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A F Artelli, 3781 K'chi, 2/8 L Triestino.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta, 30/8, T M & Co.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

August 1, 1924.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—285 bales cotton dy, B Karsondas and Co, 112 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.; 145 bales cotton raw, Gill and Co.; 24 cwt Indian condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co. Ltd.; 23 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.; 162 cwt Niger seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 34 casks salted Goat skins, Briskey and Co. 21 bales salted Goat skins, Briskey and Co. 3000 cwt. wheat flour, R J Daver

S S Scindia for Philadelphia:—353 casks salted Goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—4 bundles shooks, Phipson and Co. Ltd. 1 cwt Iron shoops, Phipson and Co. Ltd.

S S City of Cairo for Manchester:—25 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Filippo Artelli for Genoa:—124 cwt Gum Olibanum, G Yacoballi and Co. 299 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Homestead for New York:—2000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 7 b

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 23/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying D D 1/5 17/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 600
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 660
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 650
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 313
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.40-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 88.30
London Switzerland Frcs. 23.70
London—Brussels Frcs. 97.00
London—Rome Liras 102.00
London—Berlin Mark Nil
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, July 31.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/2, steady.
Bar Gold 24-13-9, quiet.
Bar Silver Pot 34 1/2, steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 1. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 3/4
Fcs, Demand	600
American Dollars	313
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	230
Japan	128 1/2
Singapore	163

Market Steady.

London, July 31.

Rentes 3 per cent. 52.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 1/2.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 11/16.
Closing Tone of Silver.—China sold—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm ...	16.54
Christiania ...	32.58
Amsterdam ...	11.52
Switzerland ...	23.67

Yesterdays:—

Belgium ...	96.61
Athens ...	255.00
Prague ...	148.87

London, July. 31.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.27.
Exchange on London in Germany 18,485,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 10186.

New York, July 31.

Demand Bills 44012

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 31.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 23 5/8.

WAR LOANS ETC.

London, July 31.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1060/90 £87 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/16.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 7/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £48.
Indian Stocks 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 7/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £56 3/4.

London, July 31.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 3/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£100 3/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£112 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/7/6
" forward Rs. 15/7/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/8/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs 24/7/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/9
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/15

LONDON, July 31.

Bar gold ready s. 93—9
Silver ready d. 34—8
Silver forward, d. 34—11
TONE OF SILVER—
China sold. India bought, Continent bought and sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug 1.

Ready :—24—9—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Sravan	24-9-3		24-8-3	24-8-3
Bhadrwa	24-8-3		24-6-9	24-6-9

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan —0-4-6
Bhadrwa —0-8-6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug 1.

Ready :—80—9—0.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Sravan	80-11-0	80-14-0		80-11-0
Bhadrwa	80-15-0	81-2-0		80-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Sravan 0—13—0
Bhadrwa 1—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

After the recent sharp decline Reuter reported to-day 45 to 62 points up in New York futures. The market is advanced on new buying. Liverpool has been reported 40 to 47 points lower. The market declined on long liquidation and general selling on reports of rains in Texas.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co. cable under date 31st July as under:—

"Large operators who sold yesterday replaced on favourable news from Europe."

In accordance with the rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 337½ i.e. Rs. 2/- higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bull operators were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 535/-. On buying by jobbers the values improved to Rs. 536/-. Again going down to Rs. 535½ the market advanced to Rs. 538½ on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 537½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 535½ and going up-to Rs. 538½ on buying by a Japanese firm closed firm at Rs. 538/- at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra Decr./Jan. opened at Rs. 506½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 504½ on shroffs selling. Around this level one Japanese firm and Commission Houses were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 508/- and the market closed at Rs. 507½. F. G. Bengal Decr./Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 446/-.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with very little enquiry. About 1,000 Bs. only are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 1.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	538
" Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	449
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..	508 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	567	552	537	522
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	590	575	560	..
M. G. Southerns ..	620	610	600	..
M. G. Mathia ..	575	560	545	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Aug 1.
Fully Good Broach April—May ..	537
" " " Dec.—January	445
Fine Oomra	
" " " Dec.—Jan. ..	507
Good Southerns Aug—Sept..	605

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 1.
(New York Market, 31st July, 1924.)

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.25 Oct.	27.89—36	27.95—30		28.87	+62
27.55 Dec.				28.17	+63
27.45 Jan.		27.07—39		27.95	+49
27.70 Mar.				28.30	+60
27.78 May				28.40	+62

On 30th July Spot New York 31.75 minus 125; New Orleans 28.75 minus 75.

Telegraphic market advices: Market advanced on recent sellers re,buying, catching stop orders. October highest 28.93 (at close), lowest 27.57 (10-29 a.m.), range 136 points.

(Liverpool Market, 31st May, 1924.)

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.65 Oct.	16.48—17	16.50—15	16.18		—47
16.21 Jan.	16.01—20	16.07—14	15.75		—46
16.13 Mar.			15.67		—46
15.98 May			15.52		—46
Egyptian					
20.75 Nov.			20.30		—45
20.40 Jan			20.00		—40

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 350,000. Light rains Abilene (Tex) dist. and Vicksburg (Mis.) dist. Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Quiet market hesitating and awaiting weather developments.

(3) American cross rate 4.40 1/4. American selling on heavy rains reported in West Texas. Scattered rains reported in Texas. Norden estimate condition 67.3 per cent.; Jay's 69 per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/15
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 98/15
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

SHARES.

London, July 31.

Chartered Bank of India A & China	£ 19 /4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	£137
National Bank of India, Ltd.	£ 44 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 11 1/4

London, July 31.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.
Total Bullion £128,300,000. No change.
Public Deposits £12,200,000, Inc. £900,000.
Other Deposits £112,600,000, Inc. 6,400,000.
Govt. Securities £45,800,000, Inc. 6,100,000.
Other Securities £75,500,000, Inc. £2,600,000.
Notes and Gold £21,000,000 Dec. £700,000.
The Bank Reserve is 16.8 of the Liabilities.

COTTON DELIVERY MID UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, July 31.

October ...	16.18	—.47
January ...	15.75	—.46
March ...	15.67	—.46
May ...	15.52	

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	600
Mid Americans Spot 18.59 more inquiry.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels 25.80	

NEW YORK 11 a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

		Noon.
October ...	27.82	27.95
January ...	27.00	27.11
March ...	27.22	27.37

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

October ...	26.98	
January ...	26.92	

COTTON.

Liverpool, August 1.

Months		
August ...	17.52 plus	.50
September ...	17.10	—.54
October ...	16.61	—.43
December ...	16.40	—.41
January ...	16.25	—.50
May ...	16.02	—.50
EGYPTIANS:—		
November ...	20.90	
January ...	20.65	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS.
G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

August ...	17.02	—.31
October ...	16.18	—.47
October ...	16.81	—.47
November ...	15.96	—.47
December ...	15.81	—.46
January ...	15.75	—.45
February ...	15.70	—.47
March ...	15.67	—.46
April ...	15.58	—.46
May ...	15.52	—.54
June ...	15.38	—.47
July ...	15.25	—.47

COTTON.—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 31.

M. G. Bengal, "Good" ...	12.25
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good" ...	12.65
M. G. Bengal "Fine" ...	13.05
No. 1 Oomra "Good" ...	12.80
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good" ...	13.30
No. 1 Oomra "Fine" ...	13.80
M. G. Broach "Good" ...	13.65
M. G. Broach "Fully Good" ...	14.05
M. G. Broach "Fine" ...	14.45
M. G. Scinde "Good" ...	12.15
M. G. Scinde "Fully Good" ...	12.55
M. G. Scinde, "Fine" ...	12.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31.

Months		
August ...	23.52	—.48
September ...	22.35	—.25
October ...	20.80	—.45
November ...	20.30	—.45
December ...	20.15	—.45
January ...	20.00	—.40
February ...	19.93	—.40
March ...	19.85	—.40
April ...	19.78	—.40
May ...	19.70	—.40
June ...	19.65	—.40
July ...	19.60	—.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 31.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to Continent	10,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October ...	28.87 plus	.62
December ...	28.17	,, .62
January ...	27.95	,, .49
March ...	28.30	,, .60
Spot Cotton at New York	32.40	,, .65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.42	,, .67

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

August ...	28.54	,, .64
October ...	28.04	,, .64

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 5/8.
Demand Bills—Silver Foreign mined 67 3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 31.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October ...	28.87 plus	.62
December ...	28.17	,, .62
January ...	27.95	—.51
March ...	28.30 plus	.60

WHEAT.

London, July 31.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 54/6.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 55/6.
Australian July/Aug. sellers 57/6.
Dull and lower, and in buyers favour on better outlook of good rains in Canada.
Choice White Karachi July/Aug. sellers 55/9.
Soft Red Karachi July/Aug. paid and sellers 54/10 1/2.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. paid and sellers for July/Aug. shipment 56/9.
Cargo New South Wales paid for July shipment 56/9.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for July/Aug. shipment 56/6.

SEEDS.

London, July 31.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm at £20 11/16 paid for July/Aug. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed a shade steadier at 11. quoted for July/Aug. shipment.
Castorseed Bombay closed firm and dearer at £30 sellers for July/Aug. shipment.

London, July 31.

Wheat was easier in absence of demand but later became firmer due to recovery in Liverpool on steady opening of Chicago market. Argentine, British and French crop prospects are good but Italy's are poor. Canadian exportable surplus wheat estimates very considerably. Liverpool satistician estimates 44,000,000 quarters. Quantity to be exported from North America for the coming season is 8,000,000 quarters less than actually shipped during the present season.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for August/September shipment at £22 3/4. In Linseed La Plata Argentine firm July/Aug. shipment to Hull at £20.13.9 and for Jan./February shipment at £19 3/4. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for August shipment at 57/ and in Australian, Wheat, Cargo, at 58/6 afloat. In Wheat, Parcel, Red Karachi for July/Aug. shipment at 54/10 1/2 and in Barley Indian, Cargo, for July/Aug. shipment at 40/-.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 1.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	59 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 2 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	90 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	85 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Black	75 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 6 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	..
Mowrahseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	86 0 0	18 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	42 0 0	8 3 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May ..	8 14 6
Wheat, Sept. ..	8 11 6
Linseed. May ..	14 6 3
Linseed Sept. ..	14 4 9
Groundnuts, D/J ..	71 8 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	90 6 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/S	18 4 0
Cotton Seed D/J ..	5 14 6

LINSEED.

London, July 31

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. sellers 22 3/4.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July/Aug. buyers 22 1/2.
Raw Linseed Months Aug./Sept. done 22 3/4.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., July nominal 40/9.
Raw Linseed Tone Sept./Dec. sellers 40 7/8.
Tone:—Firm but without activity, prices steady.

RAPESEEDS.

London, July 31.

Toria July/Aug. sellers £20 1/2.
Ferozepore Real Bold July/Aug. sellers £20 1/2.

BARLEY.

London, July 31.

Barley Karachi sellers for July/Aug. 40/-.

METALS.

London, July 31.

English best Selelected Copper £66 7/8.
Standard Copper G.M.B £63.
Copper Braziers £83 1/2.
Yellow Metal £7 3/4.
Hard Spelter £28 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £18 1/2.
Tin Block £250.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 1.

Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English 3/4	64	0	0
Do. " 1	62	0	0
Do. " 1 1/4	62	0	0
Do. " 1 1/2	62	0	0
Do. " 1 3/4	62	0	0
Do. " 2	62	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 1

Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	67	0	0
Copper " 1/	67	0	0
Copper " 1 1/4	65	8	0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66	0	0
Copper " 1 3/4	66	0	0
Copper " 2/	66	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	63	0	0
Panchteka Joint	28	0	0
Copper, English Bars	62	0	0
Brass Bars	40	0	0
Pat Klai	65	0	0
Lead, Country	23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	62	0	0
" " " 1	60	12	0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to 2	60	12	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	67	8	0
" " " 1 1/4	66	0	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. sellers 20/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 20/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 21.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 20/11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct./Dec. sellers 20/11.
30th Cuban Sugar 17/9 August sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 1, 5 p.m.

There is nothing special to report to-day. Ready prices are unaltered, with purchase enquiries.

To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 1,400 bags showing a very good demand for Spot Sugar, and the highest record of offtake reported during this year.

Our Forward market records yesterday's closing quotations with a fluctuation of a Pence or two.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar, Ready, Rs. 20/4 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment, June sh. 21/8 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment S S Manora sh. 21/6 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment S S Nurjehan sh. 20/10 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment S S Pasha sh. 21/1 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment July sh. 20/10 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment Aug./Sept. sh. 20/6 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct./Decr. sh. 20/7 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar Shipment Nov./Decr. sh. 20/7 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Sugar Shipment Aug. or Sept. sh. 19/10 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Sugar Shipment Sept or Oct. sh. 19/9 per cwt. FBH.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

Since our last there has been a gradual downward movement in the Ready Market. Limited purchase enquiries and meagre offtake have been the ruling features of the week, under view. Fresh arrivals of 95,000 bags of Java Sugar per S S Manora have contributed to a drop in Spot prices which has been more than Rs. 2 per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Daily clearance including local requirements amounts to 1,700 bags a day as against 4,000 bags per day during the preceding week. The highest and the lowest prices this week were Rs. 22/4 and 20/4 for Ready Sugar and Rs. 17/4 and 15 for Transhipment.

The commencement of the week exhibited a rising tendency all round in forward Positions but since the next day prices have tended to a drop all round, though with irregular fluctuations. Near positions have evidenced a drop of about 9d., Distant Positions recording a drop of 3 to 4d., per cwt., with not much business passing. There has been a fair business doing in Mauritius Sugar for Sept./Oct. Shipment, at comparatively lower prices (between sh. 20/3 and 19/9) which contributed to the downward movement in prices for Java Sugar. Beet Sugar was also offered at sh. 20 Nov./Decr., Shipments, but there was no demand for the same. The highest and the lowest prices during this week were sh. 20/9 and 21/8 for July; sh. 20/6 and 22 for June; sh. 20/6 and 20/9 for Aug./Sept.; sh. 20/9 and 20/11 for Oct./Decr. shipment for Java Sugar and sh. 20 and 20/3 for Nov./Decr. Shipment., for Beet Sugar. The prices for Mauritius sugar were sh. 19/9 and 20/5 for Aug./Sept. and sh. 19/9 and 20/5 for Sept./Oct. Shipment.

Total stocks are estimated at 90,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar Rs. 20/4 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment June sh. 21/7 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment S S Manora sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment S S Pasha sh. 21/0 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment July sh. 20/9 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment Aug./Sept. sh. 20/5 per cwt. FBH.
Fine White Java Shipment Oct./Decr. sh. 20/9 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar, Nov./Decr. sh. 20 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Sugar Aug./Sept. sh. 19/9 per cwt. FBH.

RUBBER.

London, July 31.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept./Oct. sellers 12 3/4.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. sellers 12 1/2.
Tone:—Quiet and moderate business.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, July 31.

Silver had firmer tone in the earlier part of the week. Since the slight reaction, undertone remains good at about the previous level which it seems is likely to be maintained. America was more a buyer than seller in this market. Continent bought quietly throughout weeks contrary to China who sold on most days which with little profit-taking by London speculators supplied the requirements of the market.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st July, 1924.

Cotton	3086 Bales.
Wheat	19832 cwts
Linseed	11555 "
Rape, etc	864 "
Gingellyseed	815 "
Poppyseed	220 "
Groundnuts	2966 "
Castorseed	3121 "
Rice	4116 "
Myrabollams	210 "
Cottonseed	4944 "
Mowraseed	197 "
Gram	8555 "
Juwar	645 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	225 "
Bajri	3158 "
Coal	1723 Tons.

DELHI SITUATION.

APPEARANCE OF STAR CAUSES SENSATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 30.

Since a couple of days the Central Police Station is crowded with people who have been called to give their statements in connection with the recent riots. The police have effected the arrest of twenty more persons, mostly Hindus for offences committed during the disturbances near the Chandni Chowk. One more case of stone throwing on Hindu houses in the Pahar Ganj, has been reported to the police, but nobody was injured.

A somewhat mild sensation was caused this morning when a number of people began to crowd in different parts of the city gazing at the sky above. It was stated that an unusually large star appeared in the bright sky and was clearly visible in the day light. The press correspondent in vain attempted to locate the star, but the people say that it was visible even afer midday. Everywhere large groups of people were seen pointing to the sky and gazing at some object. The Hindus consider the appearance of the star to be a bad sign, and forebode evil days to come while some Muhammadans state that the star appeared to witness the Muharram celebrations. But the police authorities think that it was a good sign, in as much as it attracted a peaceful crowd of people in the streets. If such collection of people had taken place a week ago, it would have meant a threatened menace. Thus Delhi is approaching normal days and people can go about without being molested.

FAILURE TO PUBLISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DECREE AGAINST SIR SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

At the High Court to-day Justice Pearson delivered judgment in the suit brought by Narendra Nath Sen and others against Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee claiming Rs. 60,000 for not publishing the plaintiff's advertisement in the "Bengalee" newspaper alleged to be in violation of an agreement. The father of plaintiff's, Upendra Nath Sen, and the defendant were joint proprietors of the "Bengalee" newspaper. This business was dissolved in March 1911 and the goodwill and assets were taken over by the defendant. An agreement was entered into by the parties in which the defendant agreed to publish the plaintiff's father's advertisement, in the daily and bi-weekly "Bengalee" of two columns' length so long as the paper lasted. The advertisements were published regularly for a number of years. In 1921 after Upendra Nath Sen's death the defendant transferred the assets and goodwill of the paper to Maharaja Manindra Chunder Nandy of Cossimbazar. After that transfer there was a stoppage in the publication of the plaintiffs' advertisement in the "Bengalee" but they were renewed on representations being made by the plaintiffs. The "Bengalee" newspaper was now owned by a limited company. From 25th January 1922 advertisements had not appeared.

The defendant's contention was that after he parted with his interest in the paper his obligation came to an end. His Lordship did not accept this view and held that the defendant was still liable under the agreement to see that the advertisements which he had undertaken to have inserted continued to be inserted whether the paper remained in that form or any other newspaper took its place. His Lordship gave a decree to the plaintiffs for rupees eleven thousand five hundred and costs.

SWAMI SIVANAND.

SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, July 31.

Swami Sivanand's case under Section 108 was finished yesterday. He was awarded one year's simple imprisonment as he refused to furnish security of Rs. 500. The young man took the punishment most cheerfully and gave the following message: "Protect your religion and spread Khadar."

Sjt. Divakar, political prisoner, Yeravada Jail, was interviewed by his brother. He is in good spirits and enjoys sound health. He feels the necessity of allowing newspapers to political prisoners.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

of 26 years' fame all over the world.
Letter No. of the firm:—34289
To,
Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5. Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I was suffering from terrible "Asthmatic fits" for nearly two years with no sleep in the night. Although I tried many medicines, none of them gave me any relief. After all, one medical man advised me to try your "Asthma Specific" as a last chance when I gave up all hopes of recovery. I used only six powders on alternate days and am extremely glad to inform you that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptom of the cursed malady. I do not get any symptom of the disease since September 18.

Yours very faithfully,
C. NARAYANA IYER
Dy. Inspector of Vaccination,
Gudur Circle,
Gudur, Nellore District,
Madras Presidency.

12-5-19.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races:—First Extra Meeting.
Harwood League—West Yorks vs. R. A. 70 Co.
Harwood League—2nd Dn.—West Yorks "B" vs. Mechanical Transport, Colaba.

SUNDAY, Aug. 3.

Public meeting Re: Rent Act under the auspices of the Swaraj Party at Marwadi Vidyalaya, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 7 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
Aug. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 11m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The folowing statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 31st July to 6 a.m. of 1st August:

Small-pox attacks 3, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 94.
Total mortality this day last year 109.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 31st ultimo.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moolton" carrying Bombay Mails of 26th ultimo ex S.S. "Caledonia" left Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 31st ultimo.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Saturday):

1. Mr. Geo. E. Ash, Song, "Glorious Devon."
2. Mr. Geo. Bocarro, Hawaiian Steel Guitar, "The Rosary."
3. Mr. J. A. Milson, Song, "Chorus Gentlemen."
4. Mr. Geo. Ash Sang, "Maire my Gird."
5. Mr. Geo. Bocarro, Hawaiian Steel Guitar "Hawaiian Serenade."
6. Mr. J. A. Milson Song, "Maggie, yes Ma!"
7. News Bulletin.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE....

The Secretary, University Reform Committee, Bombay, writes:—

"I request the favour of being allowed to inform your readers through your columns that as several of those consulted by the Committee on University Reform have represented that the time allowed them for reply is insufficient, the Committee has directed me to convey to those who have been asked to give evidence that it is prepared to consider all replies received up to 15th August, 1924."

"THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION."

Mr. D. N. Altekar, M.A. will give a public lecture on "The Industrial Situation," at the Y. M. C. A. (Byculla Branch), Lynonlds Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

KHANDKE BLDG., RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Khandke Building residents will be held to-day (Saturday), at Builing No. 1 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to elect the Managing Committee in order to celebrate the ensuing Ganapati Utsava.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the Vedanta Class from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar Road. Both the Classes are open to the public.

C. K. P. SHIKSHAN SAMAJ.

The 21st annual general meeting of the C. K. P. Shikshan Samaj will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Thakurdwar Municipal School, when members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Dr. R. V. Khedkhar to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Naid Building Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Comparative Philosophy of Gita and Buddhism."

MEETING OF CUTCHI CITIZENS.

A meeting of the Cutchi citizens in Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at Shree Cutchi Desha Oswal Jain Pathshala under the presidency of Sheth Mahmodbhai Hajibhai Lalji when Sheth Velji Nappo, Shariff Devji Kanji and others will speak.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Prof. A. Correa Fernandes, M.A., will deliver a lecture in the Instituto Hall on "Village Unions and their possibilities" at 6-40 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday). Mr. C. P. da Cunha, Solicitor, will preside.

SANITATION ROUNDS IN "E" & "G" WARDS.

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Sanitation Dept. of the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Social Service League, Parel will be arranged to-morrow (Sunday). The party will start from the Bombay Workingmen's Institute at 8-30 a.m. and will visit certain insanitary places in "E" and "G" Wards. All those who are intereasted in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend the party.

A. I. MAHESHWARI MAHASABHA.

The last meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha is to be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Heerabaug Hall. All members of the Reception Committee are requested to attend the meeting.

SWARAJ PARTY AND RENT ACT

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the grave situation that has arisen owing to the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in throwing out (by refusing leave to introduce) the bill for extension of the Rent Act. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai Desai, Mohanlal Desai, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Dr. Deshmukh and others will address the meeting. Mr. V. J. Patel will take the chair. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

A JAIN SOCIAL.

Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Students' Social Gathering will be held at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road tram terminus, to-morrow Sunday), at 12 noon (S.T.) when Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Several suggestion both from friends as well as newspapers are being received that the Servants of India Society should interest itself now in the question of bringing into existence a relief organization to start with in Bombay on thoroughly non-sectarian and non-political lines for the purpose of collecting funds, clothes, grains and other necessary articles for the relief of distress, and to organize measures for administering relief by utilising all available agencies or by creating them wherever they are non-existent and also sending workers. In this connection I beg to inform you that I am seriously discussing this question with some of my colleagues here and several other friends who generally interest themselves in such charitable and philanthropic work. I have also put myself in communication with members of our Society in that part of the country where great havoc has been wrought by these unprecedented floods. As a useful piece of information I am quoting below a telegram received by me from my colleague Mr. M. S. Madhavrau, B.A., Servants of India Society, Calicut (Malabar) in reply to a telegram from me inquiring his estimate, as far as it was possible for him to give, of the need of the situation. On getting further more detailed and reliable information from official as well as non-official sources for which I have sent telegrams, I would, in consultation with other friends and colleagues and in co-operation with other organizations, propose to call a preliminary meeting in the first week of August to decide as to what definite steps, if at all necessary, should be taken in Bombay. All papers from South India as also from Mysore are full of harrowing tales of the great miseries to which thousands of people have been unfortunately subjected. If in the meantime any friends are desirous of doing work in this connection or anxious to send their contribution or help, they may either communicate with or send their contributions to the undersigned to his address, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Copy of telegram dated 30-7-24 from Mr. M. S. Madhavrau, B.A., Servants of India Society, Calicut, to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Servindia, Bombay.

Devastation mainly South Malabar recent rebellion area addition Wynad and coast Calicut to Cochin entire crops, cattle houses except few substantial structures, roads, bridges destroyed. Exact loss too early to calculate. Calicut distributes free rice. Interior relief just started. Large areas yet untouched. Communications impossible. 10,000 collected subscription balance five. Collector applied Government 20,000 immediate free grant considering widespread devastation presidency. Government help nebulous. Future programme unknown. Relieving only destitute people. Ineligible any loan requires 75,000 for food, five lakhs building 30,000 houses minimum estimated now. Local help extremely discouraging.

MADHAVRAU.

(True copy).

Yours, etc.,
G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Servants of India Society, Bombay.

Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, July 31.

FLOOD RELIEF BY RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

Swami Vishwananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, writes as follows:—

The public are aware of the great calamity which has overtaken the people of several districts of the Madras Presidency as well as of the Cochin, Travancore and Mysore State. The devastation from the floods has not yet stopped and reports are still coming daily of fresh and fresh villages an towns wrecked. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and large numbers of them must be quite destitute and tarving. It is unnecessary to point out that in this hour of travail of thousands of human beings, no one in India, be he Indian or European, can withhold his sympathy for these victime of Nature's mysterious ways.

The Ramakrishna Mission, in pursuance of the ideals and objects which its founder the late Swami Vivekananda, set before it, has always considered it as one of its foremost duties to undertake relief work in times of famine, fire, floods, etc. He said truly:—

"He who sees God in the poor, in the weak and in the diseased, really worships God; and if he sees God only in the image, his worship is preliminary. With him who has served and helped one poor man seeing God in him, without thinking of his caste or creed or race or anything, God is more pleased than with that man who sees Him only in temples."

As soon as reports of distress began to reach him, Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, despatched four Swamis of the Mission to the flooded areas and they are now actively engaged in the organization of relief. This work of relief can be carried on only with the help of funds subscribed by the public. Swami Sharvadananda has issued an appeal to all who feel for the poor and the suffering to extend their helping hands to the latter. The Swamiji fervently hopes that the public will fully sympathise and co-operate with him in his humanitarian work. The people of this Presidency too must be eager to go to the rescue of their unfortunate countrymen of the South. Permit me, therefore, to appeal through your columns, in the name of the Mission, to all generous hearted souls in this Presidecy to extend their help to the workers of the Mission who are now engaged in carrying relief to the victims of flood disaster.

Contributions, small or big, may be sent ither direct to Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Mylapore, Maddas, or to the President Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, Bandra, Bombay, 20 and will be gratefully received and acknowledged from time to time in the Press.

KERALA FLOOD RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Papers to hand are heavy with the news of the heart-rending stories of the devastating floods and havoc caused in South India, and I fear whether detailed news has yet appeared at all about the invasion of the floods in Kerala. From what has already appeared in the press one can conjecture the acuteness of the suffering of the unfortunate people in that part of the country. A perusal of the reports of the floods will show that they are quite unprecedented and the natural outcome of such a calamity will be cruel and merciless famine.

Think of Kerala to-day. She is only slowly recovering from the shocks of the unfortunate Moplah rebellion. It is not possible to deny the existence of communal animosities then, yet we are not hopeless. For, it would seem that the floods have invaded Kerala as though to drown once for all the slightest particle of partisan spirit and communal discord and thus to chain all the divergent communities in one common link of perpetual unity and amity. But that is only the probable after effect. What is our immediate duty to suffering and crying brethren of ours in Kerala? Are we not in duty bound to help them at a time like the present? The Kerala, that received the generous help that her children resident in Bombay extended to her when she was afflicted by the unfortunate Moplah rebellion, will still be looking to them for help. Well, brothers of Kerala, shall we fail in our duty towards Kerala at this time of ruin and destitution? Surely not: but, we shall rise equal to the occasion and form a "Kerala Relief Committee" with our best and influential brothers in it.

Let me hope that my call to my Kerala brothers here in Bombay will not be a cry in the wilderness, but will be taken in right earnest by every one of them.—Yours, etc.,

'C. K. N. S.'

THOUSANDS RENDERED DESTITUE.

Mr. Ramunn I Menon, Secretary Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Calicut as follows:—

"Great havoc prevails in Kerala owing to two successive floods. The last fort-night has been indescribable. Such a phenomonon is unprecedented both in extent and damages. Several villages have been washed away completely. In many others only a few houses remain in tact. Tens of thousands of houses have been destroyed. Paddy fields almost throughout the District have been ruined. Landslips are numerous. Crops are completely lost. Thousands of people are absolutely destitute. Railway lines have been seriously damaged for miles. Big bridges have been washed away. There is no hope of railway traffic for several days to come. Officials and non-officials are exerting themselves to their utmost but feel powerless to meet the situation. A comparatively paltry sum has been collected. The Congress Committee is without funds. Local collections are almost impossible. In appeal to the generous public outside to save Kerala from utter ruin."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE QUAINTS' FAREWELL.

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's merry company of entertainers, "The Quaints," who have been delighting Bombay audiences during the past week or so, bring their all too short season to a close to-morrow.

To-night is to be a "Chestnut Night," which means that all the choicest favourites will be presented from their extensive repertoire, which covers a very wide range. In Calcutta, the "Chestnut Night" was a great success, for the Quaints were compelled to stay another night there in order to produce a few more "chestnuts". Owing to the length of this programme the members of the audience are asked to take their seats promptly at 9.30, as the performance will commence promptly to time. To-morrow's matinee will be the last performance of the Quaints in Bombay. For this there will be a pot pourri well flavoured with comedy which ought to please both young and old.

* * * *

PATHE CINEMA.—The chief item in the new programme at Pathe Cinema is a film version of Jack London's great story "The Call of the Wild." It is a tale of a dog's life in the snow-swept tracts of Alaska and portrays the wonderful sagacity and faithfulness of a St. Bernard. Two years were spent in training "Buck" for his part and from what we hear the acting of this animal is something unique. There are some magnificent scenes and many thrills and the picture should be well worth seeing. Pathe's Gazette is also in the programme and another funny adventure of Felix the Cat.

* * * *

THE EXCELSIOR.—The Paramount Artcraft picture which is being featured at the Excelsior "Sand," has in the leading role a well known stuntist in William Hart. It is a tale of a man, his girl, his horse and his gun. The result of mixing them all up in a fight against wrong is an exciting yarn in which there figure Mexican bandits, the bad man and the unfortunate girl, and a hero who soon gets busy and keeps busy right through the film story. One of the scenes shows a railroad hold-up. Altogether, a striking film.

* * * *

THE EMPRESS.—At the Empress there are being shown two films of love—the one very different from the other. One is "Puppy Love." That is of course a comedy, as the title suggests. The other has been transferred from the Excelsior "Old Wives for New," the story of a man and woman who married in the heat of youthful passion and learned to regret it. It is a film with much to commend it.

* * * *

THE EMPIRE.—"Hail the Woman," the film which is being featured at the Empire Theatre, is one of those "strong" dramas, which tells of a betrayed and deserted girl wife, of a week husband, a harsh and bigoted father, and of a woman who went out into the world to do battle for her ideals, to up-set another's dictum that "Men and their sons come first." It is a film which may appeal especially to the feminine mind, for it presents the woman's point of view. Some of the scenes are very dramatic. The acting is in good hands, and care has been taken with the production.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.—Out from the ordinary picture dramas, the patrons of the West-End Cinema are to be entertained tonight and this week with a coloured Fatle film "The Lady of Monsoreau" (5 Reels-7000 feet) adapted from the celebrated novel of the same title of Alexandra Dumas. The whole film is beautifully coloured from the beginning to the end. Possibly no author has a larger following than Alexandre Dumas. The cast is composed of eminent French stars. Mademoiselle Genevieve Felix a renowned French actress plays the title role, while Rolla Norman, the leading French film actor of to-day plays another leading part. The story of the medieval times, when a husband often had to fight for his loved one.

MR MANMOHANDAS' SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We find in the issue of to-day's "Chronicle" the report of a speech by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji delivered at a meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in which amongst other things he is reported to have said "when it is considered advisable for practically bankrupt countries to go back to gold as the one remedy for the present dislocation of economic conditions all over the world, I can only express my surprise that the Indian Government should refuse to take the one-step which would not hinder, but help towards the restoration of normal conditions." What are "normal conditions"? If by normal conditions is meant a return to *pre-war* conditions in India, with 1s. 4d. as the ratio of exchange, the nMr. Manmohandas is only advocating a gold exchange standard, with all its inherent evils. But if this is what he wants, we fail to understand the reference to other countries placing their currencies on a gold basis. You yourself, Sir have contributed to this confusion by putting into the head lines two such headings as "stabilisation of exchange" and "gold standard— a necessity." As students of economics, and as men interested in the welfare of this country, we plead for greater clarity of thought on such topics as the problems of currency and exchange. What does our country want for its economic well-being? The Indian Merchants' Chamber is out for a fixity of exchange, for stabilisation of exchanges: it does not matter what ratio they plead for; one ratio may be nearer to the prevalent market rate to-day than another; this is endorsing as ultimately sound a system of currency that deprives this country of vast resources in the shape of gold that would build up its industries and relieve its agriculture of the incubus of indebtedness. And yet we are given to understand that the Indian Merchants' Chamber is in favour of a gol standard. If it is a gold standard it wants, why talk of stabilising the exchanges at 1s. 4d. gold? And why sanctify this limit by formal legislation? Will any one explain?—Yours, etc.,

P. A. WADIA,
G. N. JOSHI.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' BILLS.

Sir Purshottam Thakordas has given notice to move the following resolutions in the next sessions of the Assembly:—

A Bill further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1923.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1924.

2. In Section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for the figures 11.30.016, the figures 7.53344 shall be substituted.

3. In Sub-clause 8(a) of Section 18 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, for the figures 11.30016, the figures 7.53344 shall be substitut ed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to alter the ratio at which notes are issued from the Paper Currency Reserve, for gold coins which are not legal tender, or for gold bullion, from 11.30016 to 7.53344 grains Troy of fine gold per rupee.

A Bill, amending the Indian Coinage Act effecting a change in the rate at which the sovereign and the half sovereign are at present legal tender, is being separately introduced. The change contemplated by the amending Bill to the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, is consequential on the change which is expected to be made in the ratio at which the sovereign and the half sovereign are at present legal tender. The effect of both these amending Bills will be to reverse the principal action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee as such reversal appears to be warranted by the experience gained since 1920.

INDIAN COINAGE ACT.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act of 1906.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1924.

2. In Section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act 1906, as amended by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1920, for the word "ten the word "fifteen" shall be substituted.

The Indian Coinage, Act, 1906, was amende in 1920 in pursuance of the policy recommended by the Currency and Exchange Committee and it was declared that the sovereign would be legal tender in India at the rate of ten rupees to the sovereign insteaa of fifteen to the sovereign which had previously been the legal ratio. The experience of the past four years as now proved that the ratio recommended by the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee is unsuited to the conditions of this country as exchange has been much more in the proximity of the old legal ratio than the existing legal ratio during all these years with the sole exception of 1919/20, when world conditions were abnormal everywhere. It is therefore, now proposed to reverse the legislation 1920, and restore the ratio that prevailed up to the date of that legislation.

MENIALS' CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

A Menials' Conference is shortly to be held in Bombay to agitate the grievances of the poorest classes of workers who are classed as Menials, and from whom heavy task is exacted and yet who are paid very low wages without any pension or a provident fund being given to them. The Conference is to be held under the auspices of the Central Labour Board. On Sunday last a few discourses were delivered by Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. V. P. Rele and others to different classes of workers especially in the Municipality, Port Trust and others in their residential chawls, explaining the necessities of their joining in the movement. A fresh meeting of the Committee will be held at Parel in the office of the Central Labour Board on Sunday the 3rd instant at 4 p.m.

Correspondence Summarised.

ADDRESS WANTED:—Mr. J. S Tadivalla, 552, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, requests the writer of the para. which appeared in the "Chronicle" of 1st July last under the heading "Indigenous Medical System: A Doctor's Confession," to give him the address, at least privately, of the Vaidya referred to in the article.

G. I. P. RAILWAY:—Pro Bono Publico hears with great concern that the G. I. P. Railway Company are applying to Government to let the Railways remain under their own control for a further period and urges that it would be to the good of the travelling public if any member of the Legislative takes up this question and prevent the Government from conceding the request.

DHANDHUNKA MUNICIPALITY:—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan referring to the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Dhandhnka published in the "Chronicle" of 21st ultimo, says that the meeting was held on the morning of July 12 after the same was announced by beat to drums. He says that the report that Mr. Ujamshi the President of the Municipality was not allowed to speak at the meeting is not true, and that in fact Mr. Ujamshi was not present at the meeting.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

There were less doing in jute shares to-day though prices on the whole hardly showed any reduction in values, most of the turnover being confined to Howrah and Clive on bazar account. In coals Gopalchuck still had sellers at yesterday's rates without much response. Pench Valley, Nazira and Searsole hardly recorded any changes while Lakurka marked an improvement. In teas enquiry was fairly well distributed and values were fully maintained with some appreciation in a few instances. Miscellaneous continued dull and uninteresting and only a small business was reported. Bengal Flour improved its quotation. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 68/4, 5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 104/9, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank in liquidation 12/6.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Light Railway 104.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 122.

Jutes:—Anglo Indian 380, Auckland 240, Belvedere 537, Birla 10/4, Clive 44/4, Delta 525, Empire 58/4, Fort William 364, Gourepore 724 Hooghly ord 79, Howrah 46/4, Hukumchand ord 11/8, Kamarhatty 611/8, Kanknarrah 475, Lansdowne 336, Lawrence 573, National 390, Naihati 414, New Central 530, Northbrook 59/8, Nuddea 51, Orient 225/8, Presidency 8/4, Reliance 60, Standard 434/8 Union 563.

Coals:—Gopalchuck 17/8, Jainty West 6/12, Kuardi 9/6, Lakurka 18/4, Nazira 13/12 North Damuda 9 Pench Valley 24/4, Samla and Kendra 12, Searsole 15/8, Singaran A 7.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 14, Indian Iron and Steel 33/8, Bengal Flour 112, United Flour 22/8, B. I. Corporation ord 4/4, Burma Finance and Mining 1/14, Madan Theatres 3, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/4, Cawnpore Sugar 49/4.

Tea Companies:—Basmatia 14/8, Bhatkawa 63, Bishnauthe 32/8, Dauracherra 10, Deejoo Valley 9/8 Dimakusi 28, Haitikhira 28/4, Huldibari 36/8, Namburnadi ord 12/2, New Terai 92/4, North Western Cachar 520, Pabrakola 615, Roopacherra 23, Rutema 17/8, Sapoi 22/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and half pence.

PARSI GIRL'S TRAGIC DEATH

DRIVER'S INSUFFICIENT PRECAUTION.

The Coroner resumed inquest on Friday evening touching the death of Bhikibai Cooverji (9) a Parsi girl who died on Saturday as a result of motor car accident near Petit Sanitorium under circumstances already reported in these columns. Dr. Karaka, the driver of the car was present in the Court. Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader appeared on behalf of the mother of the deceased while Mr. K. M. Chaubal, Bar-at-Law was watching the proceedings on behalf of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., Ltd.

After some more evidence was recorded, Dr. Karaka made a statement and Mr. Dhondy then addressed the Jury on behalf of the deceased's relatives. After a protracted deliberation the Jury returned the verdict that the death of Bhikibai Cooverji was due to her leg having been crushed between a pillar at the entrance of the Parsi Sanitorium at Cumballa Hill and a motor car driven by Dr. P. P. Karaka who was not sufficiently cautious in not stopping before he went to the right of the gate.

REPORTED THEFT.

Erana Chinoo, owner of a washing Company at Girgaon Back Road reports to the Police that at about 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday he locked up his shop and went to Walkeshwar. At 8 a.m. the next day when he opened the shop, he found the lock of the back door open. A box had also been broken open and clothing and jewellery valued at Rs. 446 were stolen.

PARSI FRIENDS FALL OUT

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday disposed of the case in which one Gustadji Naoroji Bhaba charged Peeroosha Vajifdar with hurt and insult and Framroj Kolah with abetment. After his worship had framed the charge some common friends intervened and on the accused Vajifdar paying Rs. 100 to the complainant as compensation for the injuries received the case was compounded. Before the same Magistrate Ardeshir J. Kolah and Framroj Kolah had filed a complaint for assault and insult against the abovesaid Gustadji Bhabha who had also similarly filed a cross case. These cases were also marked compounded without anything being paid by either party. Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law appeared for Kolah brothers and Vajifdar in the two cases and Mr. Jangalwalla, pleader, appeared for Bhabha.

(Continued from column 6.)

manya in 1919 in England for nine months as a member of the deputation of the Indian National Congress and he knew Lokmanya well. Lokmanya was the true leader of the people and he never betrayed their interests. His whole life one of sacrifice for his country. Lokmanya did not believe in physical violence, but at the same time he did not denounce it. He believed in non-violence but also knew how far it was practicable. Tilak was the first obstructionist of the Government and therefore, the first leader of the Swaraj Party though it had but lately come into existence. He urged all Indians to follow Lok-

LATE LOKMANYA TILAK.

THE PIONEER OF INDIAN POLITICS

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha the fourth anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak was celebrated on Friday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya when speeches were delivered by several leaders on "The life and works of Lokmanaya Tilak" Mr. V.J. Patel presided.

As Mr. Patel who was to preside was late Mr. L. R. Tairsee was voted to the chair pending the arrival of the president. Mr. Tairsee in opening the proceedings said India was celebrating the anniversary of one of the greatest sons of India, viz., Lokmanya Tilak. He had put the country under a deep obligation which could never be repaid or forgotten. He was the man who gave life to the politics of the country and it was he who found out the rights of India. The difference between Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak was that the former looked to the duties of man while the latter to the rights of man. So there was no duty without rights and there were no rights without duty. Lokmanya Tilak was the greatest Mahatma after Shivaji and the greatest Hindu of his days.

Mr. J.K. Mehta then said Lokmanya Tilak was an intelleteual giant and a patriot. He fought with Government for years and years like a giant at a time when there were neither leaders nor followers. He started his life as a teacher and remained until the end of his life a teacher of his people. His real mission in life was to arouse his countrymen to the sense of patriotism. In his battle with the bureaucracy he never wavered and the sufferings of prison life did not demoralize or frighten him. Lokmanya curted cheerfully eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment rather than sacrifice his principles. He did not bend down against the opposition and presecution of his enemies but boldly told the Government that India wanted not a diluted Swarajya, but a real and genuine Swarajya. At Surat in spite of the fact that there were some hooligans ready to rush at him and throw him out of the Congress platform, he stood with courage and moved the amendment with the result that the Congress broke off and though it united again after some years he stuck to his conviction and principles. There was much fruitless discussion now going in the country whether if Lokmanya was alive he would have joined the Non-Co-operation Party or the Co-operation Party, but he (speaker) was sure of one thing, that Lokmanya would have joined the people's party which had the real good and interest of the country at heart. He was a religious and social reformer but he knew that unless the country was free from political domination it was impossible to achieve any success. He had the noble character stic of never reviling his countrymen or opponents.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said Lokmanya Tilak was a *Karma Yogi*. He advised his followers not to talk much but to work. The country was reduced to the present stage on account of the people's talk without work. In the political history of India nobody taught so clearly and simply that Swarajya was India's birth right as Lokmanya Tilak. The mentality of Lokmany's opponents was to petition the Government and depend upon justice Lokmanya said Swarajya was India's birth-right and there was no necessity of begging for it by petitions and supplications. Lokmanya besides, devised the festival of Ganesh that Indians might not forget the valour and glory of the past. His idea was to improve the physical fitness of Indians but unfortunately Government thought otherwise. Physical fitness did not necessarily mean violence to others. He urged all Indian to follow the Lokmanya's advice by making themselves fit by physical culture.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla said apart from Lokmanya Tilak being a great politician he was a great man. He was a great literary as well as spiritual man. All along his life Lokmanya served his motherland and the poor people. He did not aspire for material wealth or power but like a great patriot always aspired to do good to his countrymen.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said Lokmanya Tilak believed that the conquest of India by British was a fiction and that the British never conquered India but rather enslaved the soul of India: Lawmanya therefore, considered his mission of life to awaken the soul of India. As soon as he awoke the soul of India, the people realized that they were "the hewers of wood and drawers water." Lokmanya was, therefore, the pioneer of Indian politics. The services of Lokmanya Tilak he said, would never be properly measured or appreciated.

Mr. Ranchhordas:—Gandhi said Lokmanya loved his country so fondly that he always preferred to speak in his mother tongue. He advocated Hindi as a common language for India because he realized that India as it was divided by diverse tongues could only be united politically by adopting a common tongue. Lokmanya was the true friend of the poor. He was not like some of the leaders who looked to their gain first and peple's interests afterwards. Lokmanya Tilak preferred to go to jail and undergo prison's sufferings rather than betray his countrymen's interests. He was the father of the boycott movement as well as that of the removal of the untouchabili. Years ago because he was a true patriot.

Mr. V. J. Patel the President in winding up the proceedings said many leaders in India had and will have in future but none would equal Lokmanya and Mahatmaji. The people by common consent had conferred upon them the titles of Lokmanya and Mahatmaji which were more valuable than any other titles. He was with Lok-

(Continued in column 5).

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1924.

AUTOCRACY REMAINS.

To the number of debates Parliament on the Indian situation there seems to be no end, but they all have one purpose in common, namely, to seek to increase the hold of the Empire over India by strengthening the "steel-frame" and to stifle any attempt on the part of the Labour Government to concede the Indian demand. The same purpose was in the minds of the noble lords who gave expression to their lugubrious views during the adjourned debate on Lord Peel's motion in the Lords. The most notable features of the adjourned debate were the palpably inspired intervention of Lord Inchcape and the significant fact that Lord Chelmsford, the First Lord of the Admiralty, not Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India, was directed by the Cabinet to present its considered views on the situation. Lord Inchcape's contribution to the debate is not calculated to enhance his reputation as a sane and sound businessman. Evidently political considerations so completely conquered him that he readily fell in with the doctrine propounded in all its naked effrontery by Lord Peel and the Lee Commission—the doctrine, namely, that the people of India exist for the aggrandisement of the services and not the latter for the benefit of the people. He referred, in piteous language, to the hard lot of the Civil Servants who had not received increments on the same scale as have been given by his lordship to his own employees and he appealed for "a certain amount of the milk of human kindness" for them.

Lord Inchcape obviously forgot the findings of the Committee over which he presided last year when he gave his countenance to recommendations of the Lee Commission, everyone of which involves an addition to the already immense and unbearable burden upon the people of India whose average annual income per head does not exceed probably Rs. 50. The findings of his own Committee show that between 1913-14 and 1922-23, while the total number engaged in the service of the State increased from 474,966 to 520,762 or about 9.9 per cent., the total amount paid by the State in salaries and allowances increased from Rs. 20,20,68,000 to Rs. 40,74,96,000 or just about 101.3 per cent. As usual, of course, the military side accounted for the greatest increase in salaries as compared with the numbers, the former showing an increase from Rs. 13,45,54,000 to Rs. 26,99,72,000 or just a little over 100 per cent., and the latter from 306,067 to 315,517 or 3.1 per cent. The civil administration, however, was not a whit behind-hand. Though the personnel of the services increased from 168,899 to 205,245 they managed to screw out of the State a salary increase of twice as much, or from Rs. 6,75,14,000 to Rs. 13,75,24,000. As a businessman Lord Inchcape had no excuse to forget, when he supported the unabashed proposal of loot, that in India the scales of pay of the Public Services have, from the beginning, been fixed on an unpardonably extravagant scale and have been maintained or increased by false standards of comparison or inadmissible reasoning—with the result, ignored by the Lee Commission, that the average scale of pay in India compares most handsomely with the corresponding pay in other countries for similar work in similar office. Lord Inchcape dilated on the hardship of "lonely lives." But whatever may have been the justification in the past there is no reason now to indemnify a public servant for absence from his friends and relatives due to the exigencies of service in a foreign land, because if he does not like to serve in India without such special indemnity, he can leave the service. More amazing than anything else was Lord Inchcape's endorsement of the false comparison between the rewards of public service and of private employ. Apart from the fact that there can be no parallel between the working of State Departments and the frankly swindling system of the present commercial age, there are advantages in the shape of dignified ease, responsibility and the esteem of one's fellows, which public service offers but which are not always to be found in private employ. Again, in private service only a few prosper and the many fail and there is not that security of employment with assured and regulated rise in income which public service offers, not to speak of the absence of leave rule, pension and other concessions. Finally, Lord Inchcape ignored the vital fact of the capacity of India to bear the insupportable financial burden. But for Lord Inchcape to have reminded his noble colleagues of this fact would have spoiled the pretty game which consists in showing that, as he was solicitous enough to say, "if the authority of the Civil Service was undermined, murder, riot and rapine would be rampant in India."

For the rest, "Remove the supremacy of the British Raj from India and the population would be at each other's throat" was the burden of the speeches during the debate. If Lord Morley had indulged in this mournful dictum, he had also given emphatic expression to his view that the House of Lords should either be ended or mended, a view the soundness of which has never been more prominently brought into relief than during the debates on India when their noble lordships give vent to sentiments which are a disgrace to any self-respecting democratic country. That Lord Chelmsford was entrusted with the task of expounding the Cabinet's views shows, firstly, that Lord Olivier's occasional sane thinking aloud on the Indian situation is considered awkward for the Government and, secondly, that Simla has so completely conquered Whitehall as to make the most reactionary member of the Cabinet the only suitable exponent of its present policy towards India. That policy is best defined in Lord Chelmsford's statement that the "safeguards" to which resort has been had in the administration of the Central Provinces were intended to see the administration carried on even though the Constitution in its wider form was not carried on. The failure of diarchy is admitted, but autocracy remains enthroned in India and will continue to remain enthroned even though a Labour Government is in office in England.

UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE.

The official speeches made in the Bombay Legislative Council on the resolutions regarding Messrs. Divakar d Savarkar reveal an attitude of mind which reflects no credit on the Government of Bombay. Mr. Divakar was given a savage punishment of two years' rigorous imprisonment for printing a poem against the author of which no action was taken. He has already served several months of this sentence; yet Sir Maurice Hayward will not be content with an expression of regret on the part of the prisoner but will also require an undertaking not to renew his association with the Non-Cooperation movement—an undertaking which no self-respecting man would give. The Council passed the resolution for the release of Mr. Divakar with the amendment of Mr. Surve that the release be "subject to such reasonable conditions as Government may think fit to impose"—a condition which nullifies the resolution in view of the "reasonable" attitude which, to judge from the speeches of the official spokesmen, the Government are capable of taking. The absolute lack of reason, not to put it worse, in the official attitude was further brought into relief during the debate on the resolution which demanded that the restrictions imposed on Mr. Vinayak Savarkar at the time of his release be withdrawn. The restrictions are, it will be remembered, that Mr. Savarkar should reside within the Ratnagiri District and not leave its limits without the permission of Government and that he should not engage in any political activities, either public or private, without the permission of Government. These restrictions, it will be apparent to any reasonable man, are both unjust and harsh considering that not only has Mr. Savarkar sufficiently expiated his crime by serving fourteen years' imprisonment in the Andamans, but has also openly dissociated himself from violent revolutionary activities. The Home Secretary was kind enough to say that Mr. Savarkar was not released "in response to the fulminations of public bodies referred to by Dr. Velkar" but because his case had for long been under the consideration of the Government. Mr. Montgomerie's contempt for public bodies in the "New Era" in which officials are supposed to be genuinely working the "Reforms," is delicious, but was there any excuse for the Government's failure to give effect, in the case of Mr. Savarkar, to His Majesty's amnesty proclaimed in 1919? Sir Maurice Hayward, not slow to utilise any handy bogey, waxed eloquent in drawing alarming pictures of the danger involved in the revival of secret societies in Bengal and asked the councillors if they wanted the revival of secret societies in Bombay. The suggestion that there may be a revival of secret societies in Bombay is as grotesque as Sir Maurice Hayward's solicitude for saving Mr. Savarkar from his friends is gratuitous.

Notes of the Day.

Contemptible.

The report which first appeared in the "Englishman" that Mr. Das is going to England to argue the appeal before the Privy Council in connection with the Dumraon Raj case, has been contradicted in another quarter, but whether the latter quarter is better informed on the subject than the "Englishman" is an open question. In any case there is no definite information as yet as to what is taking Mr. Das to England or even as to whether he is at all proceeding there. But the "Times of India" cannot let go the opportunity to have a fling at Mr. Das and the community to which he belongs. It wrote yesterday: "The (Dumraon Raj) case is one of those lengthy fights in which Bengalis delight and it is natural that Mr. Das should like to have a hand in it, though the mere fact that he can bring himself to leave the Calcutta Corporation and the Swarajists will probably startle many of his admirers." The journal does not seem to realise that with Mr. Das it will not be a question of "liking to have a hand" in the case, but one of pure professional honour. Will the "Times" be surprised to be told that the case has been in his hands all the while and that even after he had given up practice, in obedience to the Congress resolution, he was obliged to appear in the Patna High Court to argue the case, since he was bound by a contract with his client? A reference to its back files will show to our contemporary that Mr. Das in taking up the case, was only fulfilling a professional engagement entered into previous to his resolve to abandon his practice as a non-co-operator. But it serves the purpose of our contemporary to hold up its *bete noir* to derison on any pretext. As for the fling at the Bengalis, the latter are named by our contemporary evidently because they happen to be the community to which Mr. Das belongs. For, there is absolutely no ground for the allegation that they are more addicted to litigation of a lengthy character than any other people in India or elsewhere. Our contemporary, we daresay, has indulged in the same libel of other Indian communities too, when occasion has suited it. Irresponsible and slanderous criticism of this type will, we have no doubt, be treated by the Indian public with the contempt it deserves.

Swadeshi or Foreign?

The Municipal Standing Committee had occasion, the other day, to draw the Municipal Commissioner's attention to the Corporation's resolution making it incumbent on him to buy Swadeshi goods, in preference to foreign ones, whenever they were available. There are two resolutions passed by the Corporation, one on November 25, 1901, and the other as late as September of last year, and the Commissioner could not certainly plead ignorance of the intentions of the Corporation in this regard, particularly in view of the fact that this is a question on which most members, irrespective of their political opinions, feel very keenly. Again and again have there been lengthy debates both in the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and yet the Commissioner elects to ignore the wishes of the Corporation. In another case, the Commissioner wanted to buy four or five electric motors from an English firm, while the offer of a well-known Swiss firm was ignored on the score that the Municipal Mechanical Engineer preferred the former. Had it not been for the firm attitude of some members the Commissioner would have purchased the machinery against the orders of the Corporation. The matter was, however, referred to the Government Inspector for his opinion. We cite these examples to show that unless the Commissioner is sympathetically inclined towards the aspirations of the people, he is able to thwart their wishes and defy the orders of their representatives at every step.

Liquor Shop at Panchgani.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Excise Minister, has given the following explanation of the circumstances which led to the re-opening this year of the country liquor shop at Panchgani which had been ordered to be closed two years ago: "The country liquor shop at Panchgani was closed as a temperance measure from 1st April, 1922. It was, however, found that within nine months of the closing of the shop the consumption of foreign spirit in that area was nearly trebled as compared with that for the corresponding period of 1921 when the country spirit shop was in existence, thus showing that the closure had only increased the sale of inferior foreign liquor of deleterious brands and had thus failed to achieve its real object. Applications were also received by the Collector of Satara from the inhabitants of Panchgani requesting the opening of the country spirit shop on the ground of the cold climate of the station. Sanction was therefore accorded to the re-opening of the shop from 1st April, 1924." Asked whether the public at Panchgani and the Panchgani Municipality had complained against the re-opening of the shop, the Minister admitted the fact. We do not know whether the complaints of the public and the Municipality were lodged with the authorities before the opening of the shop or after. If they were lodged before, did the Excise Department consider them to be of less consequence than the "applications" from the "inhabitants of Panchgani" to re-open the shop? Who were these "inhabitants" and what is their status? Is it the view of the Department that the voice of a few individuals in a city should prevail over that of the entire population as represented by the Municipality? Moreover, the Minister admits that the "public" of Panchgani too have complained against the re-opening. In whose interest then did the Department re-open the shop? Evidently in the interest of an insignificant minority and against the interests of the overwhelming majority of the population. Is that to remain the official policy? If the protests were made by the Municipality and the public after the re-opening of the shop, the question arises whether they were not previously consulted by the Department and if that is a fact, why? The Department ought to throw more light on the subject. As for the increase noticed in the consumption of "inferior foreign liquor of delcterious brands", could the Department discover no better way of checking this evil than by opening another shop for the sale of country liquor? We cannot believe that the Ministry of Excise is so bankrupt of administrative talent that to check one evil it must set up another side by side.

Maternity Benefits.

The unanimous adoption by the Bombay Legislative Council of Mr. Bole's resolution on maternity benefits must have shown to the Government members that though they themselves had doubts of the opportuneness of legislation at present, the non-official members entertained no doubt whatever on the subject. Messrs. Thomas and Cowasji Jehangir made much of the difficulties that would be encountered in carrying out the provisions of the legislation. The latter dwelt on the hardships that would be caused to the labouring classes by the inquisitorial staff that would have to be appointed by Government to prevent women from going to work before and after confinement. If Mr. Cowasji glances through the text of the Bill which Mr. N. M. Joshi proposes to introduce in the Legislative Assembly in this very connection, he will discover that the prevention of work by women will be restricted only to the period *following* confinement and not *before* it. When once the confinement has taken place, there will be no difficulty in calculating the period during which work would have to be prevented. Since the women will stand to reap some benefit, they will be willing to volunteer all the necessary information about themselves. We are afraid Messrs. Thomas and Cowasji are exaggerating the difficulties likely to be encountered. But whatever the difficulties, certainly the trouble is worth taking in the vital interests of women in India and of the nation as a whole. If proper safeguards are not taken against the exploitation of woman's labour, the future of the nation may be seriously endangered as the number of women engaged in organised industries is increasing year by year in this country.

"Wanted."

We were agreeably surprised yesterday to receive by post from Delhi a copy of a journal which we believe to be unique of its kind, whether in this country or any other. It is named "Wanted" and is devoted exclusively to the cause of employment. One finds the pages of the journal filled all over with paragraphs advertising situations vacant or wanted. But the journal is not an advertising medium exclusively. There is a weekly budget of news and an article or two dealing with the unemployment problem in India. When, as every one knows, there is so much unemployment in this country and so little is done by the State to relieve it, the importance of the problem becomes obvious. Glancing through the contents of "Wanted", one becomes easily convinced of the utility of a journal like it in this country. We wish every success to the journal in its enterprise.

FRENCH FORMULA.

PARTLY ACCEPTED.

BRITISH AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, July 31.

Reuter learns that the First Committee of the Conference unanimously adopted the French Formula. The British amendment was withdrawn. The British and French delegates congratulated each other. One delegate said to a Reuter correspondent, "The great difficulty of the Conference is now over." If the report of Number Three Committee on deliveries in kind and cash transfers be favourable, the Conference can be regarded as finished so far as the Allies are concerned and invitation to the Germans may be regarded as imminent. The views of bankers are of course still awaited.

LATER.

It appears that only the first part of the French Formula as regards arbitration was adopted. The second part dealing with the plan of military evacuation of the Ruhr proportionately as Germany pays her debts has not yet been considered.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 31.

An official communique states that the Reparations Commission will henceforth officially sit in London to deal with the questions arising out of the Dawes Report.

Another communique announcing the agreement of the First Committee declares that the effectiveness of the agreement depends upon the successful conclusion of the work of the Third Committee considering the other parts of the French proposal. It adds that the prospects of the Third Committee reaching an agreement appear to be hopeful. It should be noted that the Third Committee is not dealing with the evacuation of the Ruhr mentioned earlier which is outside the scope of the present Conference and will be discussed jointly with the Germans.—Reuter.

FIRE IN GHENT HARBOUR.

BOMBAY COTTON DAMAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Antwerp.—Fire in the Ghent Harbour has caused damage estimated at twenty-five million francs. 800 bales of cotton from the steamer "Falkenfels" from Bombay is involved of which 400 are sound. The remainder has been slightly damaged by fire and water.—Reuter.

EXPORT DUTY ON RUBBER

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Rubber which may be exported at the minimum duty from Ceylon the Straits and Malay States for the quarter beginning August 1st has been officially fixed at 55 per cent of standard products.—Reuter.

AVIATOR ZANNI LEAVES FOR BASRA.

LONDON, July 31.

Aviator Zanni arrived at Baghdad unexpectedly at noon to-day and left for Basra four hours later, but was detained by fog. His machine is running splendidly.—Reuter.

NO NEWS OF MACLAREN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

New York.—Repeated efforts to obtain by wireless information of MacLaren have failed since the airman reached Petropavlovsk on July 24th. It is believed he has been delayed by wind and fog and may be unable to land at the store-post at Nazan and forced to continue his flight to Atka Island.—Reuter.

LATER.

Tokio.—MacLaren is still in Petropavlovsk. No details have been received, but it is believed he is weather-bound.—Reuter.

BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

ILL-HEALTH COMPELS MR, BASU TO RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Owing to ill-health the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu has been compelled to tender the resignation of his office as a Member of the Bengal Executive Council and His Excellency the Governor has learnt with very great regret that he will be deprived of Mr. Basu's services so soon after he had assumed office. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray Bahadur of Krishnagar to be a member of the Executive Council in the place of the Hon. Mr. Basu.

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IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

CONSERVATIVES' ATTITUDE.

POSSIBILITY OF GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons asked whether the Government had conferred this morning with the British signatories of the Irish Treaty on the subject of Boundary Clause and weather a decision was taken, Mr. Macdonald replied that a difficulty having arisen in connection with the interpretation of Clause twelve he thought it advisable to seek the counsel of the leaders of parties and the signatories of the Treaty. No decision was taken.

Asked whether the question would be adjourned to the autumn session and if so whether he was aware of the feeling throughout Ireland that Government was not serious of pressing forward this case of the Irish Treaty, Mr. Macdonald replied that there was still a week before the House rose. He promised a statement to-morrow.

Reuter understands that the Government intends to adjourn from the next week-end until October. Therefore it is impossible to pass the special Irish Bill to meet the difficulty as suggested in some quarters.

A grave view is taken in political circles of Mr. Macdonald's announcement that no decision was reached at to-day's conference on the Irish Boundary question. There is talk of the possibility of a general election in the event of the Conservatives in the House of Commons opposing the Lords, rejecting the Government Bill to implement the Treaty, following the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that fresh legislation is necessary to constitute the Boundary Commission.—Reuter.

A CONFERENCE IN DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald has invited both Sir James Craig and President Cosgrave to a Conference at Downing Street. It is believed that the Premier's intention is to endeavour to settle the boundary question by sympathetic appeal to Ulster rather than to precipitate a crisis by forcing legislation. It is hoped that the Free State will accept the presentation of a Bill in Parliament as an earnest of Government's desire to achieve a settlement.

Mr. Thomas is expected to make an announcement on the subject in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuter.

NEED OF NEW LEGISLATION.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Baldwin Mr. Thomas said that the report of the Judicial Committee was presented to His Majesty the King yesterday. The report held that the refusal of the Government of North Ireland to appoint a member of the Boundary Commission was a contingency unforseeen at the date of the passage of the Act of Parliament implementing the Treaty, and if the refusal was maintained there was no constitutional means under the existing statute for bringing the Commission into existence. The report had raised grave issues and the Government was bound in honour to secure the carrying out of the undoubted intentions of Parliament when it ratified the Treaty. (Ministeral cheers.) The Government earnestly hoped that the Government of North Ireland would even at this late stage, appoint a Commissioner. If that hope was not fulfilled the Government would forthwith introduce a legislation giving effect to the undoubted intention of the Treaty and press the passage of the legislation regardless of consequences to themselves. Not merely the honour of the country was involved in seeing that the obligation the Treaty had imposed on the United Kingdom was fulfilled in the spirit and letter. His colleagues and himself were not prepared to omit any step necessary to place the good faith of Parliament and the people beyond question. (Ministerial and Liberal cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George expressed great satisfaction at the announcement (Opposition dissent.) He himself and all his colleagues would support the Government measures necessary to make clear to the Empire and the world that the Government was not prepared to shuffle out of the bargain on the mere questions of machinery. (Liberal cheers.)

Mr. Ashley (Conservative) angrily asked if it was an honourable agreement with Ulster.

Mr. Thomas replied nothing was more disastrous to this issue than passion and feeling. Continuing Mr. Thmas said, at the request of Mr. MacDonald he had invited Mr. Cosgrave and Sir J. Craig to meet him in London. He still believed in the responsibility of a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Ronald McNeill (Conservative) asked if Mr. Thomas realised that the Government's assumption that this was a mere drafting oversight, was not universal and that it would be hotly contested.

Mr. Thomas said he was convinced that any legislation on this question would be hotly contested, but it must not be forgotten that the Treaty was not merely ratified by Parliament, but was endorsed at the General Election. Legislation would not be introduced until after the meeting with Mr. Cosgrave and Sir J. Craig.

Mr. Wedgwood-Bonn asked in the event of the introduction of the Bill being necessary would it be passed through all the stages before recess.

Mr. Thomas said he wanted nothing to be done to hinder the possibility of a settlement. For him to make such announcement would have this effect, but he emphasised that no steps would be left untaken to prove to the world conclusively before Parliament rises what the Government intended.—Reuter.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

THE LORDS ALARMED.

CURZON ADVISES FIRMNESS.

DEMAND FOR DAS'S HEAD.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

LONDON, August 1.

The adjourned debate in the House of Lords on Thursday on Viscount Peel's motion ended with the withdrawal of the motion. Lord Newton said, the Moderates advocated the new consitution involving a complex Government on a wholly inadequate franchise. He said India was hostile to our rule and any more concessions would only stimulate new demands.

Lord Inchcape considered that murder and rapine would result if the authority of the Viceroy and the Civil Service were undermined.

Lord Harris advocated telling the Indian people that they were incapable of governing and protecting themselves.

Lord Sydenham said the present Act left the rural population at the mercy of the towns-people.

Lord Ampthill said, we should soon have to intervene in India with military force. Lord Curzon lectured the Indian Secretary for praising Mr. Das. He said, it was an encouragement to violence.

Lord Pentland supported the 1919 Act as the foundation. "Having awakened the self-consciousness of India, we must take her by the hand and it is useless to try to turn back the tide."

Lord Chelmsford replied for the Government. He defended the 1919 Act and said the policy of the Government was embodied in Mr. MacDonald's letter of January 6.

LONDON, July 31.

When the adjourned debate on India in the House of Lords was resumed to-day, Lord Meston expressed the opinion that the new constitution had not so much failed or fallen short of reasonable expectation as that it had never been worked with any pretence to goodwill by those for whom it was designed. There had been a growing belief in India that the latter no longer required England and could be made self-supporting. There was a growing distrust among some of our officials which seemed due to the belief that Simla was giving too much time to small matters and shutting eyes on pressing and more important matters. Government would best serve the interests of peace and real progress if they made it abundantly clear that the policy adopted by Parliament would be pursued in all essentials. It was our duty to help the party of common sense in India to the uttermost in their duty to set themselves to carry out their duties and to prove their fitness to undertake the responsibility that was offered to them.

COST OF LIVING.

Lord Inchcape said that he had not proposed to intervene in the debate but Lord Lee in his speech last week had asked him whether as a purely business proposition, apart from any philanthropy, he had increased the emoluments of his various staffs in India compared to those before the war. He now replied that young men now went out in his business on emoluments considerably higher than those before the war The expenses of Europeans in India had greatly increased during the last ten or fifteen years, both in the way of food, rent, servants' wages, clothing and railway fares. He was free to admit that the passage rates of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company were higher than before the war owing to the great increase in running costs. The conditions of life of his European employees in India, living mostly in Presidency towns, were altogether different and far more agreeable than those of the bulk of the men in the Civil services.

LONELY HARDSHIPS.

The latter were often banished for long periods to the jungles where the amenities of life were to a great extent absent, with very little European society and sometimes none, where there was no electric light and no electric fans, and very limited area in the shape of decent roads, where supplies of good quality were difficult to get and when they could be obtained the cost was far greater than in trading centres. Their wives had to bear the hardship of this banishment in a way which only British women did. They had to suffer in health, lose their looks, see their children pale and pining through the long hot weather and had to endure separations, torn between love for their husbands and for their children. Those of us who had spent twenty or twenty-five years in the plains with the thermometer at anything from 85 to 100 during eight months of the year knew what it was to go through a long Indian day. He could assure Lord Lee that benevolent sympathy on the part of commercial employers did exist. They were not tied by any hide bound rules as he admitted a Government Department must necessarily be and they did have, if he might venture to say so, a certain amount of the milk of human kindness towards those who ground out their corn.

INCHCAPE CUTS.

The Committee over which he presided last year made proposals for the reduction of expenditure in India but made no suggestion to reduce the emoluments of Europeans in the various branches of Government service. He believed the reductions they did propose had been carried out practically in their entirety and the finances of country were now on a sound basis and India, he was credibly informed, was able to balance her Budget and leave some thing to the good.

A GALLANT BAND.

Lord Inchcape continued that the Europeans in the service of the Government of India were a gallant band. There were no men, so far as his experience went, who were more loyal, more devoted, abler, more hardworking or who had a higher sense of duty than the Europeans in all the branches of the service of the Government of India. (Cheers.).

They accepted the so-called Reforms in the very best spirit. "It would be a fatal blunder", he said, "if we fail to treat them with consideration. If we did that we should not retain them. We should not get the best brains and the highest class of men to go to India, not only to the Civil Service proper but to all the other branches." He entirely agreed with Lord Lee that the time had come to improve the emoluments of European Government servants of all classes, if they were (as was absolutely esential) to retain and attract the right type of men to enable them to carry on the great and unselfish work with which they were entrusted of governing and administering and developing the Indian Dependency.

INDEBTED TO THE BRITISH!

In his humble judgment it would be some time yet before India would be able by itself to carry on the development of the country by means of roads, railways canals, irrigation, afforestation, sanitation water supply and the like, for which at present the country was entirely indebted to the British. It would be many a long day before India would be able to govern herself to the advantage of its dumb millions and hundred and one diversified races and creeds. If the authority of the Civil Service was undermined, then woe betide the country. (Cheers.). Murder, riot and rapine would be rampant and as even the late Lord Morley said some years ago:—"Remove the supremacy of the British Raj from India and the population would be at each other's throats." (Cheers.).

Lord Sydenham urged that the recommendations of Lee Commission should be carried out.

INCAPACITY TO GOVERN.

Lord Harris said that the idea that the Hindu and the Mohammedan were going to sit down like the lion and the lamb was a complete delusion. They had to tell Indians in the plainest terms that they were incapable of governing themselves and protecting themselves from external aggression and internal tumult.

Lord Harris was not thinking of the interests of the merchants but solely of the masses of Indians who would be subjected to discomfort, brutality and tumult if we hesitated in our task.

Lord Ampthill said that the only way to anticipate the dreadful necessity of using armed force, that would otherwise before long inevitably arise in India, was to make it clear that we intended to govern and support and uphold all those rightly exercising Imperial authority. The Imperial Government should clearly, explicitly and unequivocally declare its intention to adhere to the letter of the Act of 1919, especially the most explicit conditions of Section Forty-one.

PENTLAND'S DREAD.

Lord Pentland suggested that it should be carefully considered whether the electors for different elected bodies were serving their purpose in truly representing the opinion of India. If the interests of the intelligentsia unduly outweighed agricultural and provincial interests in the Legislative Assembly, that might well be examined within the limits of the present constitution, also while a strong Central Government should be maintained, it was of great importance to do everything possible within those limits to make Indians feel it was their own Government, that they were not shut off and that we were acting as guarantees, maintaining the Central Government for orderly progress towards full responsible Government. A good deal had been heard about misgovernment and the difficulty of the Government in the Central Provinces and Bengal, but nothing of the Provinces in which the Reforms had been worked with credit and in which there was substantial evidence of honest and loyal intention to work the Reforms and a considerable measure of sound sense and political judgment had been shown.

The whole of India was not on a same level of political knowledge and achievement or intellectual advancement and he asked whether it was too late to recognise that. If the Government of India was to guide and nurse India to the fuller realisation of self-Government, surely it was reasonable that the Provinces which worked the machine well should be given opportunities of extension of the area of that work with proper safeguards. He concluded by saying that

(Continued on page 8.)

NATIONAL EDUCATION

PROGRESS IN GUJARAT

MAHATMA AT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

Presiding over the Conference of Teachers of the National schools in Gujarat, this afternoon Mahatma Gandhi said that Gujarat, in fact India had not to feel ashamed of the work that had been done in Gujarat. There were 10,000 students in the national schools, besides 20,000 more that were in nationalised municipal schools of Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat. They had spent Rs. 3,50,000 and they had 800 teachers. Their Puratatva Mandir School was unique in India. The text books they had published, he had read in Yerroda Jail. They were beautiful, but he was afraid poor people in the villages of Gujarat, would not be able to digest so many of them. Besides, they would not be able to buy them. If he could, he would not allow publication of a single book which the poor could not buy. Too many books did no benefit to the students and made the teachers mechanical.

NATIONAL EDUCATION DEFINED.

Speaking on the national education Mahatma Gandhi said that they had established the National University in pursuance of their programme of Non-Co-operation. These schools, therefore, that did not teach spinning, and did not admit, with the force of love, the children of Untouchables, and did not spread Hindu-Muslim unity were not national. If they thought that these things were quite essential for the attainment of Swaraj, they must carry them out, no matter what number of students they could get in their schools. Moreover, they could make their schools self-supporting in this matter. In no other way could they establish schools in seven lakhs villages of India. Their old system of education had disappeared and the new system had not spread sufficiently.

Mahatma Gandhi has suggested a number of resolutions from the chair.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

RESIGNS EDITORSHIP OF "THE CHRONICLE,"

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

Owing to the proposed change in the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" which is unacceptable to him, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall has tendered his resignation of the Editorship of that newspaper and has asked to be relieved of his duties as soon as possible.

BABBAR AKALI CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 1.

At the Central Jail yesterday before Mr. Tapp, Special Sessions Judge who is trying the Babbar Akali Case, Dhanna Singh of Kotli, who was recently arrested in the course of a scuffle for a gun and who has since turned an approver examined by the Public Prosecutor, stated that Babu Shanta Singh told witness that Government was tyrannical and was standing in the way of reform of Sikh Gurdawaras, that the British had conquered the Punjab from the Sikhs by treachery and that in order to re-establish the Sikh Raj there should be a rising on the lines of the Indian Mutiny. Witness approved of the proposal and joined the Babbar Akalis.

BREACHES ON JODHPUR RAILWAY.

A Jodhpur correspondent wires:—

Owing to breaches the train service beyond Digri on Jhudo branch is suspended from 30th and is not likely to be restored for three days.

Official And Personal.

The Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta from Simla on the 31st. He will leave for Dacca on August 1st.

H.E. the Governor of Bombay visited the Dapuri Workshops on Thursday, the 31st July.

H.E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Thursday, the 31st July. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward, Miss Hayward, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Husein Hidayatallah, Lieut. General Sir Harold and Lady Walker, Major General and Mrs. C.W.G. Richardson, Miss Cleverly, Major General P. Holland, Pryor, Major General D. J. Collins, Colonel Commandant and Mrs. A. Rolland, Colonel H. M. Farmer, Colonel and Mrs. E.C. Jury, Mr. R.E. Gibson, Mr. F. Clayton, Mr. J. A. Kay, Lt.-Colonel P. L. Hanbury, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. L.H. Queripel, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. E.H. Dunsford, Lt.-Colonel J. D. Buchanan Dunlop, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. Johnston, Lt.-Colonel B.E. Murray, Lt.-Colonel C. Graham Smith, Major and Mrs. E.H. Fell and Major E.J. Loring, A.D.C. to the G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command and A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Poona District.

H.E. Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief of India is expected to arrive in Bombay from Poona by a special train at 8 a.m. to-day (Saturday) and will alight at Ballard Pier.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

TO TAKE EFFECT IN TWO DECADES

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

On the Council meeting to-day a heavy list of interpellations were put and answered. The discussion on the resolution recommending total prohibition as the goal of the Excise policy of Government was continued.

Mr. H. A. Lalji (Bombay) Swarajist, supporting the resolution said he was undeterred by the phantom of insurmountable difficulties raised by Government benches. The Excise revenue was an unsafe item to depend upon, and Government had to prepare themselves to forego it one day or the other. Instead of therefore postponing the evil day from time to time he would advise Government to work earnestly on the subject. Much, he said, had been made of the loss of 4 crores of revenue. Government had not however taken into consideration the positive results accruing from the policy of prohibition in the improvement of moral and material conditions of the people. A considerable portion of the money spent now in fighting epidemics and famine would be saved to Government by the increased vitality and prosperity of the people reducing the charge on these heads. As a Muslim he was totally opposed to deriving a penny from the tainted source of the Excise revenue. As regards the Finance Member's criticism of the financial chapter of the Excise Committee's report it was drawn after careful and elaborate the consideration by reputed financiers and businessmen as Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and Mr. B. A. Madon, and as by Mr. Nayak of the Indian Civil Service if businessmen were not the competent authority they must at least accept the testimony of the members of the Civil Service whom they generally regard as infallible.

Rao Saheb Desai supported the resolution and complained Government were not placing all their cards in the table. Unofficial Benches would support the additional taxation for carrying out the prohibition policy when they were convinced Government had effected all possible retrenchment and explored all available sources of meeting the demand from the existing revenue.

Mr. Mahmud Ayubshah Kuro (Larkhana, Sindh) moved for the adjournment of the consideration of the resolution *sine die*. He said in view of the professions of sympathy on the part of Government Benches the House would be in a better position to formulate definite proposals when it had before it the Government's declared policy.

Mr. Pahlajani, Deputy President, opposed the adjournment motion.

The House divided on the adjournment motion and rejected it by 45 to 36 votes.

"MINISTER WANTS TIME TO EXAMINE QUESTION."

After it, the Hon. Revenue Member, Mr. C. V. Mehta, suggested that the House should, out of consideration for practical difficulties of the Hon. Minister, withdraw the resolutions and the Hon. Minister will give an assurance to the House to enable it to discuss the Government Policy during the Budget session. The Minister, having newly taken charge, wanted time to examine the question in all its aspects *de novo*, and required at least four months to consult and take expert advice.

The President pointed out, under rule 12, Chapter 10, in view of the discussion of the subject having advanced considerably, if the resolution was withdrawn it could not be discussed again for another year.

Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoolah (Bombay) supported the resolution and said no Muslim could support any policy but that of prohibition. Muslims looked upon drink with abhorrence. He did not think either financial or other difficulties were insurmountable.

Mr. Bhopatkar (Poona) moved the closure of the debate and the same being accepted by the President, Mr. Santarishi the mover replied to the debate briefly. He said the Minister's declaration that the Excise Committee's report was under Government's consideration was too vague to meet the needs of the situation. It was incumbent upon the House to state that it favoured the policy of total prohibition. He would assure Government the House would view sympathetically such additional taxation that may be brought forward by Government arising genuinely from carrying out the prohibition policy. Concluding the mover said he would accept Mr. Surve's amendment which asked Government to carry out total prohibition within twenty years.

"FULL OF PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES."

The Hon. Minister in charge, Mr. Delhavi said after listening with open mind and with interest to the able speeches in support of the resolution, he said he was not in a position to make any further advance in his attitude. The House was asking him, in popular phraseology, to put "the cart before the horse." When they urged him to make some declaration of policy, Mr. Javakar, leader of the Swarajya Party, who was generally alive to the practical sides of the question had been more rhetorical than practical in his speech on this question. The problem was full of practical difficulties and until he had examined the question in all its aspects he was not prepared to advise Government as to the policy that should be

(Continued on page 10.)

SIR M. HAILEY IN JULLUNDER

A SERMON ON CITIZENS' DUTY.

LOYALISTS PATTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 31.

The following is the speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey in reply to the addresses presented by the Municipality and the District Board of Jullunder. His Excellency the Governor after acknowledging the reception went on to say:—

"I have chosen of set purpose to make Jullunder the first district of my tour. For some time the peach was disturbed by a body of determined and desperate men who hesitated at no atrocity in their attempt to establish a reign of terror. Dacoity, arson, midnight-murder marked the progress of their criminal activities. It was a state of things which taxed to the utmost the energies of our officials, even more did it impose a severe strain on the courage and loyalty of the inhabitants of the districts. It is fortunate that there were those who had both a moral courage and a confidence in the Government sufficient to hearten them in the task of assisting our officials in suppressing this criminal gang. The danger is now past, I hope, never to recur and I have come here to render to those who stood steadfast in the hour of trial thanks which all true and loyal men deserve from those who value the preservation of peace and good order nor will the Government fail to take note of the expression of gratitude contained in these addresses to the officers who have borne their share in the arduous task of restoring public peace. If I dwell further on this point it is only because the events of the recent months contain an eloquent lesson for the future. If the primary object of Government, whatever form it may take and however it may be constituted, is to secure contentment of the people then the first essential for such contentment is the safeguarding of the lives and properties of its citizens. That object can only be attained with the full co-operation of all classes and it is not sufficient that the citizen shall unite with the authority in suppressing disorder when it occurs but that he should set himself from the first to discountenance either propaganda or practice which will create an atmosphere in which disorder can raise its head.

After dealing with local problems referred to in the address of the Municipality and the District Board he addressed the Hindu, Sikh, and Mohamedan deputation as follows:—

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

You will, I know, forgive me if I do not answer separately. You are united in welcoming me and in truth I cannot believe that your interests are in essence separate. Let me say only this on Communal problem—a problem which is so insistent in our thoughts to-day and on the solution of which depends the orderly and harmonious progress of this province. Every community has a right to promote its own political interests and its own social ideals and so long as it engages only in that constructive work and does not enter on the destructive task of refusing an equal privilege to others or of attempting to withdraw from them those rights which all must equally enjoy as the common members of a composite society, it will neither invite criticism nor justify resentment. Standing here to-day and recognising what has happened elsewhere I view with particular pleasure the statement in the Mohamedan address that this district has been singularly free from inter-communal strife and that the practical common sense of both the communities has not permitted them to develop into armed hostility to each other. Long may that happy state of things continue.

You have no greater responsibility towards your own communities and to the cause of India than to see that there is no interruption in the happy relations you indicate.

I finally come to the address of the Sikh Deputation. No one here will hesitate to accept its assurance that the main section of the Sikh community had no sympathy either with the object or the activities of the Babar Akalis. No one will doubt its assurance that the main body of the Sikh Community continues as before to be steadfast in their devotion to the Crown. All the more I welcomed the information last year of the unofficial Association known as the Sewak Jatha whose object was to maintain in the community that sense of loyalty and devotion which have characterised it in the past to work calmly and quietly for the purely religious purpose with which it has come into existence. If it is to attain that object, then it will fall to it to oppose those who for motives which I will not here characterise but which are certainly not religious are endeavouring to mislead an uninstructed peasantry from the paths of good citizenship and to lead them on to ways which can only end in discredit, if not ruin of the whole community. In that view I wish the members of the Association all Godspeed not as the supporters of the Government but as true friends of their fellow Sikhs.

He then dwelt on the address of the Jullundur Co-operative Societies which, he said, had made great progress in a great work. They had in the co-operative movement constructive work of the highest value, for cooperative credit is an essential preliminary in agricultural improvement.

He concluded by assuring his audience that his reception would not only remain a happy memory but would be a great encouragement to him in his work in a province with which he had a long, happy and affectionate association.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 9.)

adopted. His sympathies were with the object of the resolution but he must protest, against being pressed to come to a conclusion prematurely. It was unfortunate the House should be distrustful of the Minister who was the elected member and responsible to the House. In spite of his assurances he appealed to the House not to press the resolutions after it had ventilated its views

Mr. Saptarishi withdrew his resolution in favour of Mr. Surve's amendment by the leave of the house. Other amendments were also similarly withdrawn in favour of Mr. Surve's amendment by the leave of the house.

Mr. Surve's motion was next put to the House, and, on division, was carried by 45 votes against 28.

Mr. Surve's motion as adopted by the House reads: "This Council recommends to Government that the total prohibition of alcoholic drink and the total abolition of all traffic in alcoholic drink within the next twenty years be immediately declared to be the goal of the Excise policy of Government of this Presidency, and that this policy should be speedily carried out by (a) adopting the system of rationing liquor (b) adopting the system of a gradual reduction of shops, (c) appointing and empowering elected local Advisory Committees (d) adopting all other proper and necessary means, and (e) introducing legislation, wherever necessary.

This resolution differs from the original resolution of Mr. Saptarisi in two respects, that it substitutes twenty for ten years as the period for carrying out the policy and it eliminates total option as one of the means of giving effect to such a policy

FLOODS IN NORTH CANARA.

After the debate on the Excise resolution had been concluded, Mr. Karki (Kanara District), Swarajist, requested permission to make a statement to the House on the havoc caused by the floods in North Kanara He said the river Sharavati was in floods for a fortnight in the second and third week of July in Honavar Taluq in Kanara District all fields were submerged and entire crops had been ruined. About 24th July, floods rose to the abnormal height of 30 feet above the normal level. over 1,000 houses had collapsed. The population was chiefly composed of agriculturists and ruin faced them owing to the loss of all their belongings, including the loss of cattle. Last year also a havoc had been worked by the floods and Kanara was not in a position to meet the situation without generous relief forthcoming from Government. He had confidence in the local Collector, and he hoped Government would call for reports from him and afford adequate relief.

Hon. Home Member, Sir Maurice Hayward, on behalf of Government assured the house that the question will receive the sympathetic consideration of Government. He said that although there were serious losses of property in that part, he was glad to find there was no loss of life. He also referred to another disaster in Ahmedabad where owing to heavy rains and the consequent collapse of a mill over 23 lives had been lost. He extended Government sympathy to the sufferers from both these occurrences, and he again assured the house that full enquiries would be made into the matter.

The Home Member next moved with the consent of the house a bill to settle the properties of Sir Chunibhoy Madhavlal Ranchorlal, Baronet, on his future heirs. The Bill passed all three readings without discussion.

On his turn coming, Mr. H. B. Shivdasani did not move the resolution standing in his name for the better conduct of the criminal and revenue administration of the Bombay Presidency, by taking away from all revenue officers the power of administering criminal laws, by abolishing Commissionerships and similar methods. Mr. Shivdasani explained he was not moving the resolution owing to the inadequacy of time for full consideration of the subject.

Mr. R. D. Shinde next did not move the resolution that stood in his name which reads: This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that in order to further their policy of securing fair representation of all castes and communities in public services, Government should in future fill up all vacancies of posts of Deputy-Collectors, Mamlatdars, Sub-Judges, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub-Inspector of Police, from the duly qualified candidates of Marathas and allied Hindu castes, depressed classes, Mahomedans and any other community, which is or which may be, notified by Government as backward till the percentage of these classes in cadres comes to fifty. Mr. Shinde offered no explanation for his not moving the resolution, but it is an open secret that the Non-Brahmin Party has been induced to withdraw the resolution in view of the assurances given by the Governor to a small informal deputation that interviewed him in his Excellency's office at the Council hall during the session that Government would strain every nerve to meet the wishes of the Non-Brahmin and Muslim Communities.

HONY. MAGISTRATES IN SINDH.

Mr. Pahlajani, Deputy President, next moved a resolution that "this Council recommends to Government that the Benches of Honorary Magistrates in Sindh be abolished. He said the system was introduced in 1916 for the first time in Sindh by Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner in Sindh, as a war measure.

People would welcome abolition of the Benches of Hony. Magistrates who had little acquaintance with law. The view of petty police officials dominating the system.

Mr. Survey moved an amendment that instead of the abolition of Benches of Hony. Ministers the system be so organized as to secure to it the confidence of people by eliminating the abuses of law, etc.

The President ruled the amendment out of order as casting reflection on the bench of Hony. Magistrates.

Mr. Surve amended his motion requesting Government to so organize the Benches of Hony. Magistrates in Sindh as to ensure public confidence in it. Mr. Surve said the object of his amendment was to effect an improvement in the system, as however much it might have failed in Sindh it was a policy in the right direction. The resolution was retrograde as it stood.

Mr. Bhuto (Larkana) opposed the resolution, and said the Bench of Hony. Magistrates were doing useful work and the opposition was being organized by petty subordinate Magistrates, who were being displaced by Hony. Magistrates.

A LIBERAL MEASURE.

Hon. Mr. Cadell, Finance Member, refuted the suggestion of the mover that the system was moved to placate Muslims as a war measure. The Hon. Mr. Lawrence had introduced the system on its merits and as a liberal measure. In 1923 Hony. Magistrates had tried 13,668 cases, and if they were replaced by stipendary magistrates the additional cost would be Rs. 23,000. The cost was, however, immaterial. The system was in the execution of a right policy, and unless the Council proposed to abolish it in the entire Presidency, its abolition in Sindh alone would be an unmerited reflection on the whole Province.

Mr. Nur Muhamad (Sindh) said it was true the Benches of Hony. Magistrates in Sindh were unpopular. Gross abuses had been noticed in its working, and were referred to publicly by the late Governor at a public Durbar. The system, however, was sound in principle. however vicious in its working, and in view of it he appealed to the mover to withdraw his resolution.

Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah, Minister-in-charge, emphatically refuted the suggestion that the system was introduced during the war just to placate Muslims. The system was introduced with a view to associate unofficials in the administration of justice. The resolution was retrograde and an unmerited slur upon Sindh.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary, opposed the resolution and said it was surprising that the mover should imply there were no deserving unofficials in Sindh to be Hony. Magistrates when some of them were in Council as representatives of the people. Here Mr. Nur-Muhamad explained amidst laughter of the house, that members in this house who were Hony. Magistrates never attened those Benches.

The Sindh member spoke in Sindhi on the resolution. Mr. Khuro said the system required overhauling and he would support Mr. Surve's amendment.

Mr. Pahlajani, replying to the debate contended his main contention about the complete failure of the system had not been answered. The administration of justice was grievously suffering.

The Hon. Home Member said he had not been able to go into the merits of the question fully. He admitted the system of selection as such required more careful working, but he was not in a position to make up his mind on the subject.

Mr. Pahlajani and Mr. Surve did not move their respective motions in view of the assurance of the Hon. Home Member.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

The President then announced he had been commissioned by the Governor to prorogue the Council, and accordingly prorogued the Council.

LORD GOSCHEN'S INFORMAL VISIT.

IN AFFECTED PARTS OF COIMBATORE DIST.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, July 31.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Goschen and some members of his staff, motored from Ootacamund to Satyamangalam in the Coimbatore District to see the damage caused there by the floods. The visit was entirely informal, as His Excellency wished to see conditions without interfering with the work of the district officers. Mr. Peer Mahomed Sahib, Divisional Officer, was at Satyamangalam, and he and the Chairman of the Union showed His Excellency the damage that had been caused to the arches and foundations of the bridge over the Bhavani at Satyamangalam. It appeared sound, but part of the superstructure had been washed away by the floods and a large breach had been made on the south bank beyond the end of the bridge. His Excellency crossed the river and saw the damaged houses in Satyamangalam. He then drove along the road to Gobichettypalayam There were traces of floods along the road which, however, did not seem to have suffered any permanent damage at Gobichettypalayam. His Excellency then returned to Meetupalayam via Avanashi and Annur.

MALABAR CUT OFF.

All communications by road or by train with Malabar have been cut off, and it is not possible to reach there from Ootacamund. If communications permit, His Excellency proposes to pay a short visit to Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts to make himself acquainted with the damage done and measures undertaken to repair it. His Excellency will arrive in Madras on the 18th August and will preside over the meeting which is to be held to take measures to deal with the distress caused by the floods.

The following telegram has been received by the Governor from His Excellency the Viceroy:—On behalf of myself and my Government I desire to convey to your Excellency and to the inhabitants of the affected areas our sincere sympathy in the great suffering and loss occasioned by the floods in Madras.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from page .)

it was impossible to take other than a hopeful view of things in India.

CURZON'S LECTURE.

Lord Curzon said he was glad to note that Lord Olivier considered the Lee proposals regarding the concessions to civil servants as moderate and reasonable. Lord Curzon paid a warm tribute to the loyalty and efficiency of the Services and asked why since Lord Olivier admitted that the matter was urgent, he did not deal with it immediately. He did not gather from the debate that there was an accurate appreciation of the seriousness of the situation in India. He dwelt upon the case of Bengal and referred ironically to Lord Olivier's description of Mr. Das last week as a saintly man and declared that the "noble" ideals of Mr. Das consisted in leading a party whose avowed object was to reduce the British Government to contempt and render all foreign Governments in India impossible and openly to condone the crime of political murder. He asserted that Lord Olivier's incautious language would encourage repetition of the acts of violence and said that when there was a recrudescence of that trouble, as there might be shortly, then the speech of Lord Olivier would be pointed to as showing the only way to those people to get what they desired. Lord Curzon quoted a telegram to a London newspaper from India stating:—"It is unnecessary to dot the i's of the communication sent by the Governor-General to the press on Friday in which His Excellency denies that the Government of India was consulted about the suggestion that Mr. Das should visit England."

Lord Olivier asked what was meant by "dotting the i's."

Lord Curzon said it appeared that the Governor-General thought it necessary to send communication to the Press.

Lord Olivier replied that if Lord Curzon wished to make anything of that it was for him to say what was meant by dotting the i's.

Lord Curzon answered that it appeared if the correspondent was correct that the Government of India was rather alarmed at the suggestion of Mr. Das coming here at present with a view to consulting the Secretary of State.

Lord Olivier said there was no foundation for such suggestion.

Lord Curzon:—Then I am surprised that the Government of India has gone out of its way to deny it.

STAND FIRM.

Turning to the situation in the Central Provinces and Bengal, Lord Curzon said that Lord Olivier seemed to think that all that had to be done was for the Government to deal with the matter by an executive decree. But if that action took place there, it would take place elsewhere and the whole scheme of Reforms broke down entirely. We have given India, he said, a large and generous scheme of reform. We cannot go back. We must endeavour to make it succeed not in the Provinces where it has already partially succeeded, but in the other Provinces. He appealed to the Government to stand firm and say how far they were willing to go and not to reembark on a policy of drift which was a policy not merely of despair but of destruction.

CHELMSFORD'S SPEECH.

Lord Chelmsford replied on behalf of the Government. He began by expressing his intention of telling a plain unvarnished tale regarding the various issues and giving the House information regarding the attitude of Government on four points, first the Lee Report, second the working of the reformed constitution, third the activities of the revolutionaries and fourth the situation in the Punjab.

CHELMSFORD'S "MISFORTUNES".

Lord Chelmsford enumerated a series of misfortunes which had dogged all attempts to deal with the problem of the Services, notably the outbreak of war and delay owing to his mistake regarding the treatment of the examination of the Islington Report at the time when he (Chelmsford) had only lately arrived in India. He pointed out, however, that he had profited by his experiences later in connection with the Holland Report and immediately directly canvassed the Provincial Governments and after that despatched a Government officer home to get the Secretary of State's sanction to what the Government of India had determined. Lord Chelmsford said that he urged Lord Olivier to eneavour to get similar expeditious form used regarding th Lee Report. Delay had also occurred owing to the uncertainty as to the level the rupee.

After remarking incidentally that Lord Peel did not pretend to regard the Lee Report as so inspired that we must accept it in every jot and tittle. Lord Chelmsford referred to the criticisms of slowness of the working of the Government of India and declared that when one compared the staffing of a great Department in India with the great Departments in Whitehall one wondered how any work could really be got through. One was amazed at the efficiency of work done by the great Departments in India.

EVOLUTION OF REFORMS.

Lord Chelmsford then traced the evolution of the Reforms which were a logica outcome of Macaulay's famous Minute nearly a country ago, leading in the preliminary stages to the Morley-Minto reforms which merely created a body of powerless critics, subsequently necessitating the introduction of responsibility since it was obviously impossible to go straight from Morley-Minto into full self-government. Responsibility was the basis of the great announcement of August 1917 after which diarchy had become absolutely inevitable. Lord Chelmsford was prepared to argue Lord Curzon's contention that the diarchical system had broken down.

WORKING OF DYARCHY.

He declared that they did not hear any thing of the working of the constitution in the other Provinces than the Central Provinces and Bengal, of which they had heard so much that afternoon, because whatever difficulties arose in those other provinces they were inseparable from the introduction of responsibility. The whole object of offering responsibility was also to afford an opportunity of making mistakes; so he might say that with the exception of the Central Provinces and Bengal, on the whole the constitution was working. Even in the case of the Central Provinces, the constitution embodied in the Act of Parliament was working. Lord Chelmsford regretted the operation of safeguard in the Central Provinces but the safeguards were intended to see the administration carried on even though the constitution in its wider form was not carried on. He declared that not a dissimilar position characterised the situation in Bengal.

As regards the question whether the position in Bengal was only legal under the theory of emergency. Lord Chelmsford reminded their Lordships of what Lord Olivier said the other day because the matter could not be left where it stood and the Government must explore how far it was possible to meet the situation even if it continued. Lord Chelmsford endorsed the passage in Lord Peel's speech last week to the effect that if Indian politicians had diverted a tenth of the energies they had shown in obstructing the constitution, India would now be far more advanced on the road of constitutional reform.

"REVOLUTIONARY" ACTIVITIES.

Dealing with the activities of revolutionaries Lord Chelmsford said that it was the policy of Government to leave full discretion to the Government on the spot to enforce law and Government would support them in any action they felt it necessary to take in quelling the revolutionary movement. The policy of Government at the present time, as regards India, could not be better expressed than in the first two paragraphs of Mr. MacDonald's letter of January 6th published on January 26th.

Lord Chelmsford added that he wished it was sufficiently realised here how difficult it was at this distance from India to form a sound judgment on some problems like those raised by the utterance of Mr. Das which had been so often quoted in that House. Lord Peel might form an inference from the facts before him and Lord Olivier form another from what was before him. But the truth is that when it comes to policy the only people capable of forming the correct inference are the people on the spot with all facts before them.

Lord Chelmsford said they had got clear advice that there was no sound ground for prosecution and Government could not afford to fail if it instituted proceedings. He pointed out the impossibility of publishing the nature of the advice they had received. They therefore felt it wise to leave the matter to the full discretion of the Government of India.

THE PUNJAB.

On the subject of the Punjab, Lord Chelmsford read the reply Lord Olivier desired to make to Lord Peel's question whether one of the reasons for the failure of the Birdwood Committee was that the Sikhs made it a condition of assenting to the proposals that the Maharaja of Nabha should be restored to his State. Lord Olivier desired to say that it was true that in the early stage of the negotiations some difficulty was experienced about the Shrine Committee's public abandonment of the Nabha agitation but it did not appear that that was a decisive factor in the final stages. Lord Chelmsford dwelt upon the utmost consideration the Government had paid to the Sikhs' religious susceptibilities and anxiety to avoid anything touching the religious aspect but the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India were determined to enforce order and peaceful security. He declared that it would be hard to expect Sir Malcolm Hailey at present to launch out in any direction which should be widely different from that pursued by his predecessor until he had held the reins for a longer time but the policy remained to maintain order and peaceful security by a consistent application of law while neglecting no means of reaching an equitable solution.

Lord Chelmsford concluded by reading the first two paragraphs of Mr. MacDonald's famous letter to the "Hindu" and stated that the whole letter, although written before Mr. MacDonald came into office, embodies the whole substance of the policy of the Government.

PEEL'S DISSATISFACTION.

Lord Peel wound up the debate. He declared that Lord Olivier's statement had disturbed the Government of India from the fact that the latter took the unusual course of issuing a communique through the press regarding consultation with Mr. Das. He pointed out that it was not necessary for the whole of the Lee Report to be carried out at the same time and urged Lord Olivier to deal with some pledges immediately without waiting until the whole reforms were carried out. That would have an admirable effect on the Services themselves as an earnest that the reforms were to be carried out as a whole. He concluded by saying that he was unable honestly to say that the reply was satisfactory on many points but he did not propose to press for papers.

The motion was thereupon withdrawn.

BYE-ELECTION IN HOLLAND

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Bye-election in Holland with Boston to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W.S. Royce resulted in a conversion of a Labour majority of 2,366 into a Conservative majority of 806, figures being:—

A. W. Dean (Conservative)	12987
Doctor Hugh Dalton (Labour)	12101
R.P. Winfrey (Liberal)	7596

—Reuter.

Mr. Alakh Murari, the Munsiff of Agra, heard to-day a defamation suit filed by telegraph subordinate against Mr. Butcher, Telegraph Superintendent, Mr. Martins, the Telegraph Master, and others. (A. P.)

"SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS BILLS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a letter appearing in your columns under the signatures of P. A. Wadia and G. N. Joshi these professors deplore the action of the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in introducing Bills in the assembly to restore the pre-war ratio of Rs. 15 to the sovereign.

In doing this they assert that there can be no proposal "so short-sighted and injurious to the industrial as well as agricultural interests as the one foisted in the Imperial Legislature by Sir Purshotamdas." This makes me wonder whether these two gentlemen—professors of economics although they are—understand what they are talking about. Do they understand that the Bill if passed would enable our producer to get Rs. 15 for every sovereign's worth of produce exported instead of Rs. 10 which he would get if the present ratio became effective. Will these Professors tell us how getting Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 10 for every sovereign worth of produce would injure the producer? Then, as for our industries is it to their advantage that the foreigner should be able to import a sovereign worth of his manufactures and sell it at Rs. 10 in our market instead of Rs. 15 and ruin all our industries that have been organised and capitalised on the basis of Rs. 15 to the sovereign? To my mind, these gentlemen do not understand the very fundamentals of the problem.

Then again way do they speak of "foisting the proposal on the Assembly when what is proposed is to go back to where we were before 1920?

They have piled up their letter with a description of the attempts of various countries to go back to the gold standard, and if I understand them right, their fear is that the proposed change is not going to give us an effective gold standard, because (to quote their own words) "those whose interest it has been to keep India starved of the gold she needs and is entitled to, will see to it that rather than allow India to have her fill of gold they will compel the Secretary of State—who does not need much compulsion in the matter—to sell Council Bills in India."

Now apart altogether from their innuendos on the honesty of purpose of those at present in charge of our currency policy, may I ask these professors how *they* would make *their* proposals effective, because the carrying out of the same would still rest with the same people.

Incidentally the above quotation furnishes another proof of the ignorance of these gentlemen of the whole subject. They talk of India not being allowed to have her fill of gold. Any bullion dealer in Bombay will tell them that there is now no impediment in the way of India buying all the gold it may choose to do and India is actually so buying every week.

There is another gem in their letter with which I will now close. They say "The currency of a country might well be regarded as a sacred institution as sacred as the constitution that safeguards the rights and liberties of a people" etc., etc. This is very fine rhetoric but do they understand the bearings of it. Our ratio to gold was 7.53 grains to the rupee ever since we discarded the silver standard and went over to gold on a limping standard though it be. This ratio was tampered with in 1920 and if these gentlemen understand what the above doctrine of sacredness of currency means they ought to be the first to support the present Bills which aim at nothing else than restoring the ratio.

I do not wish to trespass on your hospitality further to-day, so with your permission I will reserve my further remarks for a subsequent letter.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

TRANSHIPMENT RESTORED

The Divisional Superintendent, North Madras, wires from Madras, under date 31st July:—

Temporary steamer service has now been arranged between Cuddalore old town and Nagapatam. Trains are now running up to Coleroon. Trains are still not running between Coleroon and Mayavaram and between Kumbakonam and Papanasam owing to breaches. Transhipment is impossible.

BHIWANI MILL CASE.

(Associated Press.)

BHIWANI July 31.

In the Bhiwani Mill Case two more witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were examined with reference to the charge of misappropriation. The gate-keeper of the mill deposed that the thousand bags which were said to have been purchased, on behalf of the mills, by the accused Raj Bahadur Tara Chand and his son Murlidhar, and which were reporter to have been kept in the mills godowns, at Bhiwani, did not actually pass through the gate and that the entries in his gate registers, exhibited in the Court were made in March 1922, just before the fire at the instance of Murlidhar, accused No. 2. The second witness examined to-day was Banwarilal, a Hindu account expert. He read entries from the books of Ramdatta Mal Hansaraj, cotton merchant of the Bhiwani Mills and of the accused's Managing Agents' firm at Bhiwani and Bombay. Two more witnesses are to be examined to-morrow after which arguments for framing the charges under the head of misappropiration will be heard.

EAST AND WEST.

UNTOUCHABILITY AGAIN.

LANSBURY ON INDIA.

POLITICS, MURDER & LIES.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, July 10.

We are all used to the devices of obstructionists and reactionaries who exploit "the untouchables" and so-called "criminal tribes" as a reason for opposing self-government. There are many among us, however, who are unnecessarily distressed when we find this sort of stereotype served up by the Labour Party. Personally I fail to see why we should be surprised or distressed. The writers of the Labour Party display, in the main, just the ordinary qualifications and use the ordinary arguments of other journalists, authors and politicians. Either they know nothing of India and take their views from official sources, or they have been connected with the work and interests of the English in India and exhibit the ordinary bias. When Mr. G. T. Garratt in the "New Leader", organ of the I. L. P., reviewed Mr. J. T. Gwynn's book, "Indian Politics", he ran foul of the conclusions on the "untouchable" question. Mr. Gwynn reported his conversation with a well-informed Indian of Bombay, who said that "the untouchables and criminal tribes" offered no difficulties in the attainment of complete provincial self-government. "He assured me there were no criminal tribes in the Bombay Presidency, and as to the untouchables, they were negligible, as there were but few of them,—not more than are required to do the dirty work of the Presidency—sweeping, scavenging, etc."

FURTHER INDIAN OPINION.

The reviewer went on to complain that a Parsi politician made exactly the same statement at a meeting in Queen's Hall, and the writer adds: "It is, of course, untrue; but an Englishman who did not realise the townsman's complete ignorance of the mofussil would probably have been deceived."

So you know the kind of hairpin you've got in this reviewer. "Ignorance of the Mofussil!" That's the stuff to give them: the talk of an army schoolmaster, whose English traditions exact that he shall evenly spread his ignorance over the entire province, and thus secure strict impartiality. At the same time he succeeds in plainly stating that the statements of the Indian in Bombay and the Indian in London are uttered with intent to deceive.

At the same time, however, Mr. G. S. Dara in "Hind" reports an interview with Mr. Lala Lajpatrai, in which the following occurs:—

Q.: Do you think that untouchability is a hindrance to our political advance?

A.: The fuss that is being made of the existence of untouchability as a hindrance to advance, is absolutely unjustified. It is a mere political manoeuvre on the part of those who are profiting by the continuance of the present system of Government.

This does not mean that the existence of the problem is denied. On the contrary "Lalaji" went on:—

"I am very hopeful the Indian community is realising the shame and the harm of maintaining untouchability. The progress in the last twelve months may be said to be almost revolutionary, and I have no doubt that in the very near future the extreme form of untouchability will completely disappear from all parts of India. Untouchability, in its worst form, is practically confined to one province (Madras) only; but untouchability of certain occupational castes is certainly to be found in all provinces, which we are trying to remove immediately."

LET US HAVE REAL FACTS.

The Garrats and others of the type maintain the old prejudices and keep up the old arguments, ignoring the throwing open of schools and temples to "untouchables", the total absence of caste considerations in public meetings, and the just and generous work of high-caste Indians in mingling and feeding with quondam-untouchables.

While we ought to spread the real facts about this problem, we should be taking up the question of the alleged "criminal tribes" and getting at the real unbiassed truth. How are criminal tribes criminal,—in what sense and to what extent? These harried and persecuted descendants of primitive races may, on investigation, prove to have much reason to indict as the real criminals the successive rulers and Governments who have depressed them and condemned them to decay. We must not soil the freedom of India by rivetting fresh shackles on tribes of the jungles and hills; nor must we exterminate or ignore them. Meanwhile, as Mr. Gwynn says: "It is hardly fair to ask India to wait for the uplift or extermination of these scattered remnants of lower races." To which I will add that their extermination, even by the process of contracted employment in factories and works, must be actively opposed, and their lowness remedied by attention to their claim for land and livelihood.

LANSBURY ON INDIA.

Mr. Lansbury, speaking in Manchester on Sunday, said no Labour man or woman worth their salt could stand for a doctrine of alien supremacy, whether on the grounds of race or creed. He considered the good side of Britain's mission was to give the world the blessing of peace through the establishment of economic unity.

If this is a correct belief, we shall have to remodel our views of industrialism. The internationalisation of capital as a creator of international peace is a new idea for a socialist, propagandist. Perhaps the company Mr. Lansbury was in influenced his speech. Mrs. Besant spoke immediately after, and as all who worked with her in past ages bring an element of worship into their present relations, their views undergo modifications.

Mrs. Besant exposed her usual display of Home Rule draft-bill, Commission from England, etc.

The outstanding phrase of the meeting, however, was Mr. Lansbury's: "India", he said, "is seething with discontent. We may for a time hold her people down by the use of bombs and guns, but inevitably we should lose her and the friendship of a great people."

THE PEOPLES' SONGS AND DANCES.

Many events slip past the topical chronicler, and he must not be held indifferent to all the happenings for which he fails to find space or time. The death in June of Cecil Sharp, who brought English folk-song and dance into somewhat of a parity with the Irish and Scottish, is one of these events. His death is of as great significance as many a larger-seeming public event. His lifework was far more valuable to humanity than many of the alleged glories of patriotism and empire. It is a matter of rejoicing that Evelyn Sharp, whose writings—so different though they are from those of her relative—are equally an adornment of modern England, is still with us and still actively carrying on her work for the people, their happiness and their instruction.

Talking of folk-dances, Mr. Richard E. Carr, writing in the (London) "Times", describes sword dances as performed in Andalucia (Spain), and states that the Christmas sword-dances of the Northumbrian miners show a great similarity to the Spanish. Another writer groups together as magnificently inspiring sights the Highland sword-dance and the Panjabi cuttack.

POLITICAL MURDER.

The organisation of the English Orthodox Jews (Agudas Israel) has expressed its condemnation of the murder of Prof. de Haon in Jerusalem. It attributes the outrage to the hatred engendered by the Zionist Press against orthodox Jewry. While several pressmen seem willing to extend a certain sympathy to the orthodox Jewry, they are mean enough to link Bolshevism with the Zionists, and to insinuate that Palestinian Zionism derives its murderous hatred from this source. The easily-demonstrable facts are, that the Zionist organisation is pronouncedly anti-Bolshevist, and that Bolshevism has always denounced and obstructed Zionism. It is also well known that a policy of political murder is regularly pursued against Communists. The murder of Vorowsky at Lausanne in May, 1923, a murder approved by the acquittal of the anti-Communist assassin, and the abduction and murder of Matteotti in Italy in 1924, only form links in a chain which has stretched across all Eastern Europe and a part of Asia. Yet the Zionists have to go to Bolshevik sources for a policy of political assassination!

MURDERING THE TRUTH.

When murder or incarceration is not practicable, lies must serve. The story of Russian gun smuggling floated by a die-hard English journal is practically disposed of as a misrepresentation of the real facts. The guns, it seems, were intended not for Reds, but for Whites. An element of the ridiculous was imported into the story by the alleged statement of the captain of the gun-running vessel, that he went up the Volga and moored off the Winter Palace. Good man! It is only another instance of attributing shady things and illegal things to the Bolshies.

THE PRINCE AT NOTRE DAME.

In the usual official style of sickly laudation and historical perversity, the references to the ceremonies at Notre Dame de Paris contain the following sentence ("Times" of Monday): "The two greatest peoples the world has ever seen are finally reconciled."

The only queries we have to make on this remarkable sentence are, whether the French and English are the two greatest peoples the world has ever seen, and whether their reconciliation is permanent.

We might add, but that might be considered a carping criticism, that there is no evidence whatever of the identification of the peoples with the ceremonies of bodies and individuals like the War Graves Commission and the Archpriest of Notre Dame.

THE PROTECTORATE THAT CRASHED.

The Spanish Musselini, de Rivera, announced his intention to make a vital change in Moorish policy, and judged by mere promises it looked to many people like a policy of peace with the Riffians. I pointed out the inconsistency of the reservations, and the futility of talking of just concessions and generous protectorates. The Riffians want independence,—and Abdel Krim, their Commander and President, has replied to de Rivera's evasions by an attack on the Spanish forces. The usual declarations of Spanish victory followed, but the facts could not long be hidden.

At the commencement of this week official Spanish news admitted the very serious character of the latest fighting in Morocco. Reuter says a Spanish column was forced to retreat. As every one is wishing well to the Spanish, we will (despite our pro-Moor sympathies) join the throng. We wish well to Spain and its people, whatever we think of the de Riveras and the Romanones. In the interests of Spain and the Spanish we wish them a safe retreat and an early departure from their gummed-up "Protectorate."

MATERNITY BENEFITS.

TEXT OF MR. JOSHI'S BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill which Mr. N. M. Joshi proposes to introduce in the September session of the Legislative Assembly, to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act applies, some time before and some time after confinement and to make provision for the payment of Maternity Benfit.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the employment of women in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act applies, some time before and some time after confinement and to make provision for the payment of Maternity Benefit during the period of absence from work due to advanced state of pregnancy and confinement; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (a) This Act may be called the Maternity Benefit Act, 192 . (b) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. (c) It shall come into force on the first day of January 1926.

2. In this Act (a) "Factory" means a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act; (b) "Mine" means a mine as defined in the Indian Mines Act; (c) "Estate" means an estate as defined by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act; (d) "Qualified Medical Practitioner" means a qualified medical practitioner as defined in the Workmen's Compensation Act; (e) "Benefit" means benefit as provided for by this Act; (f) "Employer" includes an "Occupier" of a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act; or the "Manager" of a factory; or an "Owner" of a mine or his "Agent" as defined by the Indian Mines Act; or the "Manager" of a Mine or the "chief person" for the time being in charge of any "Estate"; (g) "Inspector of Estates" means an Inspector as defined by the Assam Labour and Emigration Act; (h) "Inspector of Factories" means an Inspector as defined by the Indian Factories Act; (i) "Chief Inspector of Mines" means a Chief Inspector as defined by the Indian Mines Act; (j) "Inspector of Mines" means an Inspector as defined by the Indian Mines Act.

3. In any Factory or in a Mine or on an Estate to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act or any section thereof applies, a woman (a) shall not be knowingly employed during the six weeks following her confinement; (b) shall have the right to leave her work if she produces a medical certificate from a qualified medical practitioner stating that her confinment will probably take place within six weeks; (c) shall, while she is absent from her work in pursuance of sub-sections (a) and (b) of this section, be paid by the Local Government in accordance with rules made for this purpose, out of a fund to be established for this purpose and called Maternity Benefit Fund, benefit sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child, the amount of which shall be determined in accordance with rules made by the Local Government.

4. If a woman dies at her confinement or during the period for which she is entitled to benefit, the remaining sums due as Maternity Benefit shall be paid to the person who undertakes the care of the child in accordance with rules made by the Local Government.

5. Where a woman is absent from her work in accordance with sub-section (a) or (b) of section 3 it shall not be lawful for her employer to give her notice of dismissal during such absence or at such a time that the notice would expire during such absence.

6. An employer contravening any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

7. Every Local Government shall make rules—

(1) for the establishment of a Maternity Benefit Fund; for fixing the amount of contribution to be paid to it by each factory or mine or estate; for the collection of the contributions and for the management and safe custody of Fund; (2) for determining the manner of payment of the benefit to the person entitled to receive it; and (3) for fixing the amount of benefit to be paid under this Act.

8. The Inspector of Factories or the Chief Inspector of Mines or an Inspector of Mines or an Inspector of Estates shall have and perform the same powers and duties for the purpose of section 3, sub-selctions (a), (b) and section 5 of this Act as they have and perform for the purpose of the Indian Factories Act, the Indian Mines Act and the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is twofold: Firstly, it is intended to prohibit the employment of women in those industries the work in which is regulated by law, six weeks after confinement, to enable them to leave work six weeks before confinement and to prevent her from being dismissed from service during the days of her absence from work due to her advanced state of pregnancy and confinement. Secondly during the period of her absence due to above-mentioned reasons a woman worker should be provided with financial help sufficient to maintain herself and the child in healthy condition. The money necessary for this purpose is to be raised by the Local Government by levying contributions upon the industries covered by the Bill in the form of a small cess on the products of the industries or some other convenient. from to be decided by the Local Government. The amount to be given to each woman entitled to receive the benefit and the manner of payment and other matters connected with the Bill are left to be settled by the Local Governments by rules made by them.

The Bill seeks to carry out some of the proposals contained in the Draft Convention passed at the first International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919. If India desires to secure her proper place among the civilised nations of the world she cannot plead her inability to treat her women workers in the way in which civilised nations are expected to do. Moreover, there seems to be a natural desire in the country for rapid industrialisation. But if industrialism is to be an unmixed blessing to the working classes, timely provision must be made to avoid and counteract the evils incidental to the introduction of the new system. There is no doubt that if women continue their long and arduous work in factories, mines and other organised industries even in advanced state of pregnancy and immediately after confinement their health and the health of their children will not fail to suffer.

Provision of Maternity Benefit during the days of enforced absence is necessary as without such provision, mere prevention of work will be a measure of doubtful utility. It is but fair that the financial burden of the provision of the Maternity Benefit should fall upon industries that employ women with their natural sex disabilities. Moreover, as only a small proportion of women out of the total number of women employed, will be eligible for the Maternity Benefit during the course of the year, the incidence of the burden will be very small. To prevent women workers from being dismissed some time before they become entitled for the Maternity Benefit it is necessary that the Maternity Benefit should be paid out of the general fund and not by individual employers. As the welfare of labour is a Provincial subject it is only proper that the working out of the scheme for the Maternity Benefit should be left to Local Governments.

AFGHAN PRETENDER IN KHOST.

BASTARD SON OF EX-AMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 31.

A communique reports from the United Provinces that Abdul Karim Khan, an Afghan refugee, is missing from his station, coupled with the rumours from Khost that a youth claiming to be a grandson of Amir Sher Ali has appeared among the insurgents against the Afghan Government, leave little room for doubt of the identity of the pretender. Abdul Karim Khan is the bastard son of the late ex-Amir Yakub Khan, born in India of a serving maid. He was disowned several years ago by his father who refused to provide for his support describing him as a man of no account and a disgrace to the whole Afghan community. As he was incapable of earning his own livelihood he was given Rs. 80 a month for subsistence by Government. He has for years been a notorious wastrel of unbalanced type. He absconded from justice in 1917 and on his return Government were forced to incarcerate him, first in Moradabad and later in Fyzabad and Benares jails. He was eventually released from jail on giving a written undertaking that he would be of good character and not quit Benares without permission. As soon as his escape became known to the Government of India they requested His Majesty's Minister at Kabul to apprise the Afghan Government of it with an expression of their regret that this ne'er-do-weel should have been able to elude surveillance and make his way into Afghanistan.

DR. GOUR'S RELIGIOUS TRUST BILL.

OPPOSITION FROM PUNJAB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LYALLPUR, July 30.

The Sanatan Dharma Pritinidhi Sabha, Lyallpur, Punjab, has passed the following resolutions in the meeting of its Executive Committee held on the 29th July under the presidentship of Seth Shiva Narain Saib.

(1) Resolved that Dr. Gour's Hindu Religious and Charitable Trust Bill should never be passed as it interferes unduly with the religious rights of the Hindus (2) Resolved that the copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Government of India, the members of the Legislative Assembly and to the press, and the members of the Assembly be requested to oppose the Bill strongly. (3) Resolved that the Sanatan Dharma Sabha of the Punjab be asked to pass the above resolutions and forward the copies to the Government of India and the press.

Bhabatosh Roy, an inhabitant of Dacca, was found in possession of a fully loaded six chambered revolver and a packet of 48 spare cartridges. He refused to give any account of himself and was arrested. The police suspect him as a member of a revolutionary party.—A. P.

On receipt of information the Police of Jamshedpur searched the house of one Abdul Gaffoor of Shobasole and obtained one double-barelled gun, one pistol, a large quantity of Mauser pistols, cartridges, a quantity of lethal bullets, gunpowder and cartridgemaking apparatus. The man was arrested but released on a bail of Rs. 500.—A. P.

"MIRACLES OF THE EAST!"

OR

A Few of Our Specialities.

The Best All-round Tonic and the most Powerful Aphrodisiac ever Invented

(Regd.) (1) "NERVIGORINE," (Regd.)

"The Royal Gold Nervine Tonic Pills."

It is the Best, the Safest and the Surest Cure for and Safeguard against:—"Mental, Physical, General and Nervous Debility, in all its forms, and at all stages of life, in either Sex, Impotency (Loss of Manhood): Spermatorrhoea: Prostatorrhoea "Nocturnal Emissions Premature Ejaculations: Brain-fag and almost all the Nervous "Complaints, due to Overwork, Old Age, Errors of Youth, or any other cause whatever; as "well as Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia; Diabetes; Headache; Backache; Lumbago etc., &c. caused thereby," effecting a permanently complete cure in almost all the above-mentioned complaints, within 15 days only, by the use of 15 of these wonderful "Royal Gold Pills" (*internally*), and another Phial of absolutely harmless and Fragrant "Royal Persian Oil" (*externally*), for strengthening the muscles, giving new life to the shattered nerves and enlarging the shrunken (Genito-Organic) parts to their naturally normal size! From an old Formula of a great Royal Physician of the Court of Emperor "Ala-ud-Din", King of Delhi, 14th Century. Price per Box complete (for 15 days' use) Rs. 15/8, Post Free.

"LATEST TESTIMONIAES!"

(a) Babu P. C. Mitra, from Nilphamari, (Bengal), on 21-2-1918, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I was in due receipt of your V.P. Parcel, containing "The Royal Gold Nervine Tonic Pills," and I have much pleasure to let you know, that by using them ONLY FOR 3 OR 4 DAYS, I WAS STRUCK WITH THEIR WONDERFUL RESULTS. I AM NOW CONVINCED, THAT THEY PRODUCE THEIR EFFECTS WITHIN AN INCREDIBLY SHORT OF TIME!"

"I have now to request you that you be kind enough to send me per V.P.P. another Box of these "Nervine Tonic Pill," together with,.....Please despatch the Parcel sharp

(b) C. G. S. Pillay, Esq., Advocate, Mandalay, (Upper Burma), on 14-6-1918, writes:—"I have been using your "Gold N. T. Pills" since 12th inst., and feel its effects good (in very Chronic Nervous, Diabetic, Bowel and Urinary complications, with Paralytical tendencies)....I am 57 years of age."

(c) Rai Bahadur B. C. Chaudhury, from Jorhat (Assam), on 28-7-1918, writes:—"Dear Sir,—Some time ago I bought by V. P. Parcel one Phial of your "Gold Nervine Tonic Pills" and a Phial of "Persian Oil", and used the pills for SPERMATORRHŒA.. The result obtained was *Satisfactory*!.. Please send me a phial by V. P. Post at once."

(Regd.) (2) "AL-IKSIR," (Regd.)

the greatest Blood-purifier, Pain-healer and *Syphilis Specific* of the day, thoroughly cures the latter disease, in all its stages (whether Hard or Soft Chancre, and in either Sex) within 7 days only! Sores, however old and obstinately persisting, bound to be dried up in 5 to 7 days time and the skin rendered clean and spotless. Patients, crying with pain, enjoy a perfectly sound sleep at night after the very first dose is taken! Syphilitic Rheumatism, of however long standing, totally disappears with the 3rd dose No vomiting sensations! Very pleasant to take! No ulcerated lips and gums! Perfectly safe and harmless treatment! No relapses! Instant relief and permanent cure! No continued courses! Only I box to be used!, No pains whatever! No harmful Ointments and *external* applications! Only 7 Silver-coated Capsules (or Packets) *internally* of

"AL-IKSIR"

the world-renowned Specific for Syphilis the worst and the most poisonous of all the diseases human flesh is heir to!

If you are given up by Doctors, Viadrajas and Hakims, or you feel shy of approaching them, you need not be disappointed at all! GIVE

"AL-IKSIR"

a fair trial at once, and get yourself thoroughly and secretly cured at home, within 7 days only!

It also possesses a wonderful healing capacity for all sorts of obstinate,y poisonous WOUNDS, ULCERS ABSCESSES, BAD SORES, RING-WORM and other skin diseases, caused by the impurity of blood.

Price per box, containing a small phial of 7 of these wonderful Pearlettes (Silver-coated Capsules or Packets) Rs. 10/8/-. Post Free, on receipt of Cash in advance, or by V. P. Post. Full directions, which are very easy and simple to follow, accompany each box.

(a) Mr. Shadat Khan, from Lunakari, Purnea, Bengal, on 23-1-1916, writes:—"Sir,—The Syphilis Elixir sent for from you was administered to the patient, and was found to be *the* specific for the disease! The wounds dried up of themselves, without the least discomfort! I can testify, without fear of contradiction, to the fact that yours is *the best* remedy for Syphilis!"

(b) Mr. M. R. Sundram Iyer, Pleader, Chikmagalur, on 26-3-1917, writes:—"Dear Sir,—The medicine, which you sent, has worked wonderfully. Please send one more Phial of your "Al-Iksir at once. Anxiously awaiting for your parcel, etc., etc

(c) Mr. M. R. Sundram Iyer, Pleader, Chikmagalur, *again*, on 11-6-1917, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am glad to inform you that your medicine has worked wonderfully, bringing about MIRACULOUS results! Please send me one more phial of "Al-Iksir," by V. P. Post, immediately and oblige."

(d) Babu Satiyindra Nath Bhatachariya, from Saharanpur, U. P.], on 7-7-1918, writes:—"Sir,—I have commenced using your medicine for Syphilis, which I had sent for from you. But is it a Medicine or a Taliaman or some Magic? I am quite surprised to realise that there are still in this world such wonderful medicines to be found! You have my sincerest thanks, as all my wounds (Syphilitic Sores) have been dried up (perfectly healed) within only 2 DAYS' USE thereof!"

(e) Babu Guru Deyal Kor, of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Fatehpur, on 20-7-18, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I shall thank you to send me, per V. P. Post, 3 phials of "Al-Iksir," at your earliest convenience. Please note, that the phial you sent me last year was deteriorated (or looked as if deteriorated by being carelessly kept for about 12 months, as otherwise, if properly kept, it can never get deteriorated), and I have recently taken that medicine, *still it has done me much good!* Please see that the medicine should be fresh, so that it may not be spoiled for a long time, for I wish to keep one of the phials with me to use it in case of emergency."

(Regd.) (3) "GONORINE," (Regd.)

OR

THE SPECIFIC FOR GONORRHOEA AND GLEET.

thoroughly cures Gonorrhœa—both Acute and Chronic:—

(a) If "Acute": The Pain and Burning Sensation relieved with the very first dose and the Puss stopped with the 3rd dose, and a thorough cure effected within 7 days only!

(b) If "Chronic" *i. e.* "Gleet" even if accompanied with "Stricture" or "Retention of Urine"—and however obstinately persisting: Thoroughly, completely and permanently cured within 15 to 21 days only! No painful Catheters and injurious Injections necessary! Price Rs. 15/8, per Box.

1 Babu B. C. Roy Esq., from Borabo, on 29-7-18, writes:—'Dear Sir, Just I have learnt from a personal friend of mine that you have in your stock a very best medicine for Gonorrhœa. Would you please send me your medicine by the immediate return of Mail, per V. P. P., to the address on the reverse and oblige?.....Your prompt despatch will be highly obliging. Thanking you much in anticipation.....etc. etc."

2. S. L. S. Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Police,....., Punjab, on 9-9-1918, writes to a friend:—"After receipt of your last letter, I commenced Mr. Kaisarani's medicine. On my arrival at.....I noticed a little pain in the bladder, and when passing urine I found it "*Blood-coloured.*" *I am glad to say that the "Silver-coated Pills" stopped that altogether!*"

(Regd.) (4) "RUMATINE," (Regd.)

cures Rheumatism, Gout and Sciatica, of however long standing and due to whatever cause—even if Syphilitic—thoroughly cured by a box of 8 Silver-coated Pills (internally) for 8 days' use! No harmful Plasters or external Applications require! Price Rs. 10/12, per Box.

(Regd.) (5) "HAEMORINE," (Regd.)

Piles—both Dumb (Blind) and Bleeding—thoroughly cured by a Box of 14 pills for a fortnight's use, *internally!* No harmful *external* Applications or Surgical Operations necessary! Price Rs. 10/8, per box.

(Regd.) (6) "THE ROYAL SULEMANI SALT." (Regd.)

A very Tastefully Radical and Safe cure for all Kidney, Liver, Bowel, Bladder and Stomach Troubles &c., such as: Acidity, Indigestion, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery; Dizziness (Giddiness), Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite; Colic, CHOLERA, Constipation; Neuralgia, Headache, Backache, Lumbago; Sea Sickness, Nausea, Vomiting; Rheumatism, Gout and Sciatica; Piles; Diabetes; and all the Impurities of the Blood and the ailments caused thereby. No Home Medicine Cupboard should be without a Phial of this Safest and Most Reliable Family Medicine! Price Annas 12/-per Phial; Larger Sizes: Re. 1/4 and Rs. 5/-, per Bottle. Postage Extra.

And many other similarly wonderful Formulas—but only the Best, the Safest and the Surest in their actions (mostly composed of Herbals), too numerous to mention here, for Instant Relief and Permanent Cure, in the most hopelessly obstinate cases! No Fuss or Fake! All Facts—based on thorough Scientific Research, combined with years of Practical experience of an expert Sexual Specialist!

Please Address all communications (or in case of urgency Wire) to:—

TELEGRAM: "KAISARANI—KARACHI."

M. I. S. KAISARANI, Esq., KARACHI. (SIND.)

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 1.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market continue easy with call money quoted at about 3½ per cent. The rate for fixed deposits for the two and three months period was about 3 to 3½ per cent. There was a better demand for call money yesterday mainly due to the end of the months exchange settlement. The last statement issued by the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 316.20 lacs in the cash balance and the trade demand as evidenced by the figures of the statement shows a decrease of Rs. 142.15 lacs in Loans, while there is an increase of Rs. 5.62 lacs in the Cash Credits Inland Bills Discounted have decreased by Rs. 35.37 lacs.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government Deposits show a decrease of Rs. 121.09 lacs, while other Deposits have increased by Rs. 236.44 lacs, The cash balance now stands at Rs. 29.41.38,000, the percentage being 29.50 as compared with 26.74 of last week. The Bank rate has been lowered to 4 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market business was again limited, the attention of the market being focussed on the result of the Government of India loan, which opened with good subscriptions from the public. It is reported that nearly Rs. 19 crores have already been subscribed within a short period. 3½ per cent Paper is quoted at Rs. 67/14. 5 per cent. Loans, 1923 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 98/2 and Rs. 98/15. 5½ per cent. Bonds. 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104/8. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were placed at Rs. 101/7 and Rs. 102; 1930 at Rs. 103.12 and 1932 at Rs. 104/14. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 102/12.

Sir Pirshotamdas Thakurdas has given notice of two Bills which he proposes to move at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly. The first one is to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1923 to alter the ratio for gold coins from 11.30016 to 7.53344 grains troy of fine gold per rupee. The second bill is to amend the Indian Coinage Act with a view to restore the ratio from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for the sovereigns. The debate in the Assembly on this Bill and the Government attitude regarding the same will be awaited with great interest by the business community.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was firm throughout the week with business passing as high as Is. 5-1/2d., the closing rate being Is. 5-15/32d. The activity in the market both here and in Calcutta still continues and it is reported that export bills were showing in the latter market. In the forward market the rates continue firm, rate for August, September, October being the same as that for ready, while November is at a premium of 1/32d. and December/January at 1/16d. The Imperial Bank during the week bought £2,50,000 in Bombay and £2,50,000 in Calcutta at Is. 5-15/32d., their buying rate to-day being Is. 5-17/32d.

The dollar quotation was steady round 4.40 dollars with fractional fluctuations, the highest and lowest being 4.40½ dollars and 4.39½ dollars. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 88.30. Belgian francs at 97 and the Italian lira at 102.

Monsoon reports during the past week have been decidedly more encouraging with a consequent favourable reaction on the various markets. After several weeks of insufficient precipitation, rainfall has been quite satisfactory in the majority of regions where it is most needed and operators have recently shown an inclination towards optimism.

GOLD.

Sharp fluctuations again characterised the gold market during the week, prices being again influenced by the firmness in the sterling exchange. Due to the lower level of rates, the up-country off-take has improved and trading in the local market is active. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 94s. and 93s. 9d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 24/13/9 and Rs. 24/9 for ready, Rs. 24/13/9 and Rs. 24/8/6 for 15th August settlement and Rs. 24/13/3 and Rs. 24/7/6 for 15th September settlement. The rate for sovereigns was steady round Rs. 15/7/9 for ready and Rs. 15/8/3 for forward. The off-take has further improved and averages some 25,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 1¼ lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £. 173,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 6,22,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 54,57,610 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £. 450,000.

SILVER.

Sharp fluctuations characterised the silver market during the week. The rates which were steady during the early part of the week, gave way during the course of the week in spite of steady advices from London on heavy unloading of some 3000 bars, being part of the consignment previously received. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London was stationary round 3s. 3-11-16d. throughout the week. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34-3/4d. and 34-1/2d. for ready and 34-7 8d. and 34-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 81/5 and Rs. 80/8 for ready, Rs. 81/9 and Rs. 80/11 for 19th August settlement and Rs. 81/13 and Rs. 80/15 for 18th September settlement. The off-take has improved and averages some 170 bars a day this being the settlement week, and the stock is estimated at about 5500 bars. The total visible supply from London to India is about £. 22,500. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 146 bars from Shanghai and Rs. 67,463 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £. 4,500.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares were quiet on account of unloading by bulls of their purchases for the August settlement which commences to-day. In some cotton mill shares, budlis were done against purchasers for the near delivery while generally budlis were done on the basis of 5 per cent. interest. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 657/8-660-653/12. Century Rs. 332/4-335-330. Central India Rs. 480-481/4-480 Cess cent Rs. 213/12-22/8-220. Kohinoor Rs. 1040-1025. New Great Rs. 280-285-283/12-287/8. Pearls Rs. 502/8-511/4-503/12-506/4. Simplex Rs. 187 8-190-188/12-190—183/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 550-557 8-545.

The miscellaneous section continues dull. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 165. Bombay Burma Rs. 302/8. Bt. Burma Petrol Rs. 5/10 and Tata Deferreds at Rs. 42/8. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet. Katni Ord. declined to Rs. 62/8 and deferreds to Rs. 175. Shivrajpurs have improved to Rs. 40/4 in expectation of a good dividend. Railway shares are quiet but steady. Ahd. Prantij quoting at Rs. 840. Central Provinces Rs. 103. Gujerat Rs. 84. Sindh Light Rs. 155 and Tapti Valley Rs. 625.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank shares being quoted at Rs. 1400 with Contributories at Rs. 353/12. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 79/8xd. while those of the Central Bank have improved from Rs. 24/10 to Rs. 25/12.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating, but on the whole show a moderate advance in New York and a moderate decline in Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market declined on some long liquidation on private reports of rains in Texas. Later the prices improved on shorts covering and new buying on reports of continued dry weather in Texas, but again gave way on heavy long liquidation. At the close of the week the market was steady.

This week the American markets have witnessed both the upward and downward course, the tone on the whole indicating a steady appearance.

Though the Government forecasts indicate an extended acreage, much beyond market expectation, it would still be too premature to recommend short selling. The period between the latter part of July and the end of August is the most critical, for although the plant usually gives promise of a full yield in the early days of July, the lateness of the plant and the damage from weevil and insects have all to be reckoned with. Latest cables report excessive drought in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, which added to the aforesaid considerations make the coming weeks a time of great anxiety with the possibility of shattering all the sanguine hopes built upon the present progress of the crops.

Manchester reports indicate a cheerful tone. Larger enquiries from abroad have led to some amount of purchasing even at ruling prices which go to prove the certain shortage prevailing in consuming centres. Confidence is, however, not felt in the present uncertain values, with the restoration of which, there is no doubt that a good volume of business might be put through. This seems possible only on a realisation of the much cherished hopes of a plentiful supply of the raw material.

Our policy is still not to depart from the one previously enunciated, viz., to watch the situation carefully. A plentiful crop next year is of paramount importance and even if the plant shows signs of prospering, and a good yield becomes assured, we do not think there will be an appreciable change, looking to the fact that the world would easily consume the raw material at the present level after the recent years of high prices. Private telegrams from New York and Liverpool estimate the crop condition at 66 to 67 per cent. Favourable accounts of the crop may for a time tend to ease values, but we cannot still commit ourselves to do anything by way of short operations looking to the meagre supplies. The continued drought in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi points to a period of anxiety during the next few weeks and our opinion is to adopt a "bullish" attitude and make purchases on set-backs.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.	
New York October	28.40	28.87	plus 47
New York January	27.50	27.95	plus 45
New York March	27.65	28.30	plus 65
New York May	27.70	28.40	plus 70
Liverpool October	16.62	16.18	minus 44
Liverpool January	16.14	15.75	minus 39
Liverpool March	16.05	15.67	minus 38
Liverpool May	15.89	15.52	minus 37

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Fully good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 25th instant at Rs. 533 and advanced to Rs. 534½ on shroffs and Exporters buying. On some long liquidation the market gave way to Rs. 532½, but again improved to Rs. 535¼ on Bazar operators buying. In sympathy with the fall in America on the 26th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 528½ easier and going up to Rs. 529½ dropped to Rs. 525 on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses and shroffs. On the 28th instant the market opened strong at Rs. 538 in response to a substantial rise in New York futures, and fluctuating within a narrow range advanced to Rs. 539½ on shroffs buying. On the 29th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 536½. On moderate buying by Bull operators the prices improved to Rs. 538. Around this level prominent shroffs were sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 532½. On the 30th instant the market opened at Rs. 532½ and went down to Rs. 531 on selling by Commission Houses. At about this level Commission Houses and Bull operators bought lifting the market to Rs. 538. On the 31st instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 532½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 537 on Bull operators buying and after some sharp fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 535½.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 503 on the 25th instant and advanced to Rs. 504½ on general buying. From this level the values dropped to Rs. 493 on Commission Houses and general selling, but again improved to Rs. 509 on buying by prominent shroffs and Commission Houses. Again going down to Rs. 502 the market recovered to Rs. 509 on general buying and closed at Rs. 506 on the 31st instant. F. G. Bengal December-January opened on the 25th instant at Rs. 452 and closed on the 31st instant at Rs. 444, the highest being Rs. 456 and the lowest Rs. 438.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The Cloth Market has been somewhat easier during the past week. The demand has been restricted owing to the erratic course of the monsoon. Several districts are in need of rain, and although famine conditions have been averted, the output of the crops will be far below the average. On the other hand, there have been floods in Malabar, which have put a stop to the inquiries from that quarter. Thick quality White Mulls, wide width Nainsooks, 45 inches White Shirtings and other White Mulls suitable for dyeing are usually taken up by that centre, and it is feared that prices of these will recede, owing to the total absence of demand.

In Manchester Grey Shirtings, the 39 inches Red End styles have been somewhat easier, 44 inches by 38 yards Grey Shirtings, similar to Japanese calendered cloths, have declined in value by eight annas per piece in sympathy with the heavy drop in prices of Japanese cloths. It is reported that some Japanese firms have effected sales at lower rates, and most of the styles have therefore been quoted by the merchants at a reduction of a rupee to two rupees per piece. Grey Drills and Jaconets have remained steady. White goods have not attracted much attention and values have remained unchanged.

The Manchester Cloth Market has been firm in sympathy with the high price of the raw material. But there are some manufacturers who are in need of work and are easier to deal with, being prepared to grant concessions after going closely into the costs of production. Makers of Dhooties have more orders in hand and are pretty well engaged. Owing to the favourable rate of exchange, merchants have been inclined to give offers for goods that are needed, but difficulty has been experienced in arranging transactions owing to the disparity in prices.

Local Mill cloths have been in better wholesale demand from Cawnpore and Punjab, and prices have remained steady. There are, however, some needy sellers, who are willing to grant concessions to effect ready sales. A lot of 125 bales Calendered Shirtings, which was bought a month ago from the Birla Mills at Rs. 1-5-0 per lb. by the merchants, has now been sold by him at Re. 1-3-6. Such sales have a rather depressing effect on the market.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p
Ralli's Fari No.	2000	39×37 1-218	13	14	0
„	100,000	..45× „ ..	16	0	0
„	No 38,000	..45× „ ..	15	8	0
„	No. 2800	....37× ..	13	0	0
„	No. 4545	..38×38 ..	13	4	0
„	No. 15000	..44×38 ..	15	0	0
„	No. 16000	.. „ ..	15	8	0
„	No. 17000	.. „ ..	16	0	0
Graham's No.	2730	39×36 „ ..	13	10	0
„	No. 2750	..45× „ ..	15	12	0
„	Yellow Horse	43×39 ..	..	..	..
„	No. 2310	..44×38 1-2..	..	..	..
Dewhursts BBB		..38×38 1-2..	21	0	0
„	BB	..38×38 1-2..	18	0	0
„	Rupee No. 5	38×38 1-2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No.	510	..39×37 1-2138	13	10	0
„	No. 4462	..41× „ ..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker		..39× „ ..	13	14	0
Fleming's 1904-1906		45,48,51×38	Avg.	19	8-0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon		29×40 Net	28	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No.	425	26×40	16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No.	18	..45×22 ..	8	12	0
„	No. 138	..40×22 ..	7	0	0
„	No. 636	..44×22 ..	7	11	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS— .....

Liepman's No.	1500	32×42 ..	27	0	0
H. B. T. C.	40000	..36×40 ..	28	12	0
Ralli's No.	9889	..33×40 ..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B.	100	..33×40 ..	..	..	

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No.	6	..41×19 ..	8	4	0
„	No. 60	..46×19 ..	9	4	0
„	No. 600	..51×19 ..	10	4	0
„	No. 6000	..56×19 ..	11	4	0
„	No. 88	..58×20 ..	7	11	0
„	No. 1270	..27×18 ..	3	15	0
„	No. 166	..39×20 ..	7	12	0
„	No. 818	..39×20 ..	7	14	0
„	No. 1440	..36×20 ..	6	4	0
„	No. 5352	..42×20 Net	10	8	0
„	No. 2755	..42×20 Net	11	8	0
„	No. 1703	..52×20 Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No.	1260	..27×18 ..	3	15	0
„	No. 119	..37×18 ..	5	2	0
„	No. 229	..42×18 ..	5	10	0
„	No. 339	..47×18 ..	6	2	0
„	1K-4K38"	43" 48"53×18	Avg.	6	4 0
„	No. 95	..58×20 ..	7	10	0
„	No. 66999	..40×18 ..	5	8	0
„	No. 86999	..40×18 ..	6	0	0
„	No. 775	..40×18 ..	6	4	0
„	No. 875	..45×18 ..	6	12	0
„	No. 975	..50×18 ..	7	4	0
„	No. 615	..50×18 ..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon		..58×20 ..	7	10	0
Greaves' No.	5060	..27×18 ..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No.	7070/9090	27×18 ..	4	12	0
„	No. 61-81	.. „ ..	4	9	0
„	No. 1850	.. „ ..	3	14	0
„	No. 1900	.. „ ..	4	0	0
„	No. 2600	.. „ ..	4	2	0
„	No. 21021	.. „ ..	4	4	0
„	No. 39620 T. B.	38×22 ..	7	2	0
Graham's Nos.	88-8888	28×18 ..	5	6	0
„	No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..33×18 ..	..		
„	Tipoo W/WW	34×18 ..	6	6	0
„	No. 50000	.. „ ..	6	14	0
„	No. 33340/33350/33360		7	6	0
Lyon's No:	4545-5656 6767	..26×18 ..	..		
Greaves' No.	30000-50000	„ ..	..		
„	No. 8000 T. B.	38×22 ..	..		
Ritchie's Nos.	3500-4510 5520	..26×18 ..	4	10	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos.	5800-5820 "Motor Car"	.. ..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

No.	666 Grey Shirtings	Net ..	13	4	0
„	2500 „	„ „ ..	20	0	0
„	55009 „	„ „ ..	16	0	0
„	5151 „	„ „ ..	16	0	0
„	3800 „	„ „ ..	20	8	0
"C"	Grey Sheetings	„ „ Ex-Bond	10	6	0
"9"	Dragons	„ „ „ „	10	6	0
"Elephant"	Drills	„ „ ..	21	0	0
"Duck"	Drills	„ „ ..	16	1	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 1.

There is some slight improvement in the Yarn Market, and the general tone seems little better than that experienced in the last week. Cotton has continued to remain very steady, and there is no sign for a considerable decline in the near future. Monsoon has been reported to be favourable in many districts of this vast country, although on the Malabar Coast there is heavy damage caused due to floods. Demand does not as yet show any improvement, but in the later part of this week, there were some inquiries in evidence from some parts, of the Punjab, and from Calcutta, and Gujarat side. People have as yet no confidence in the present level of prices, and so long as there is no buying visible on a large scale, the local dealers are not likely to operate in big lots in anticipation of demand. Recent disturbances in Delhi, Nagpur and other provinces also hamper Trade.

English Yarns are moving very slowly, and owing to further rise in Manchester, all forward business is almost at a standstill. Stocks are small and some buying is possible if prices suit our dealers, but in view of the very cheap Japanese Sales, and firm advices from Manchester due to Cotton position, no business is reported.

Japanese Yarns are freely, though on account of heavy fluctuations demand is much restricted, and offtake is not large. The Import Houses have continued selling at slightly higher rates, even though Cotton is strong, and in some cases, prices have been raised only about 10/15 rupees per package. Dealers are also not moved at all by Cotton position, which they regard as a result of mere speculation, and not justified by any Trade condition. They are therefore buying very cautiously and in small lots only.

Indian Yarns are in very poor demand and turnover is much restricted. There are some inquiries now from various centres, but the limits offered are very poor. China and other centres show no life. The general outlook seems somewhat encouraging and there are signs for demand to spring up in a short time, but if prices will raised any further when buying sets in, we believe, business will again stop, as in our opinion, people are not prepared to pay higher prices.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay August 1.

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.				
	Finlay	13	8	0
	Apollo	13	4	0
	Simplex	13	4	0
	Shapoorji	13	2	0
	Currimbhoy	13	8	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
	Edward Sassoon	..	..	
	Apollo	..	..	
	David	13	12	0
8 1/2. FIRST QUALITY.				
	Jacob (Seven stars)	14	10	0
	Edward Sassoon	14	8	0
	Apollo	14	8	0
	Bradbury	14	12	0
10 1/2s.				
	Shapoorji	14	12	0
	Apollo	15	6	0
	Swadeshi	16	0	0
	Bradbury	15	6	0
	Asur Virji	14	14	0
	David (Flowerman)	14	15	0
	David (Cokatoo)	15	0	0
	Indo China	14	4	0
12 1/2s.				
	Elphinstone	15	14	0
	Currimbhoy	15	8	0
	China	..	..	
	Moon	15	4	0
	Apollo	15	12	0
	Dawn	15	8	0
14 1/2s.				
	Kilachand	16	4	0
	Apollo	16	4	0
	City	16	14	0
	Colaba Land	16	12	0
	Fazalbhai	16	8	0
20's.				
	Kilachand	18	0	0
	Edward Sassoon	17	12	0
	Elphinstone	17	8	0
	Phoenix	19	0	0
	Dawn union	19	0	0
	Japan	..	..	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, August, 1.

		per lb.	Rs	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No.	40 /1	1	9	6
„	..No.	42 /2	1	13	9
„	..No.	20	1	3	9
„	..No.	32	1	6	6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.

Bombay, August 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gan Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth× Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle)	1	6	6
Diamond Chula	1	5	3
Tata (Darji)	..	..	
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	..	..	
Pearl per piece	..	..	
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Pearl	..	..	
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United „	7	12	0
Black Check —			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Racheal	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124 —			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustani	12	12	0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, 1st August. 1924.

	Spot prices	
Description	31-7-24	24-7-24
Bengals F. G.	537	542
S/Punjab. F. G.	537	542
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	575	577
Muttia F.	560	562
Khandesh F.	570	572
Southerns, G.	600	604
	Futures.	
Hedge Contracts	31-7-24	24-7-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.	444	456
July	..	538
Broach, April/May 1925	536	538
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	506	510
July	..	574
Southerns G.		604
Aug/Sept.	605	604

Receipts for the week ending 31st July, 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	672	1511
Oomras	1016	1493
Dholleras	158	4269
Broach	..	107
Southerns	969	11542
Persians	496	..
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	2089	541
Other sorts	..	..
Total	5931	19463

Exports for the week ending 31st July, 1924

	Bales
United Kingdom	370
Continent	7355
China	1900
Japan	18604
Coast Ports	536
Total	28760
Afloat in harbour—Europe	3122
China, Japan and Coast Ports	392
Total	3874

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 31st July 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
3269977	3590251	3329650	2777676	3341431

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 31st July 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
United Kingdom	149768	127650			
Continent	461777	565650	608610	931734	691013
China	240838	374752	385441	285051	131902
Japan	1265818	1689091	1363139	992055	1422650
Coast Ports*	51161	49690	46999	23610	21750
Total	2639339	2937196	2404189	1762493	2141907

*Including 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September, 1923 to 31st July 1924 21,092 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st July, 1924 6,50,825 bales.

CHEMICALS.

August 1.

Farina, Dextrine and Maize Starch have witnessed a steady decline in prices. Consignments have freely arrived in the harbour and stock-holders are keen to realise cash by effecting sales of their holdings and making a quick turn-over.

Dyeing Chemicals such as Brown Sugar Lead, Hydrosulphide Soda, Bichromate Potash and Aniline Salt have been absolutely quiet with neither a lively demand nor interesting fluctuations. Continental stuff has been offered much cheaper than English Chemicals. Epsom salt and Magnesium chloride have now been arriving shortly.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 6
Antimony salt Rs. 0-8-9
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0-3-3
Caustic soda Rs. 22-8-0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 6
Maize starch Rs. 15-8-0.
Copperas green Rs. 4-8-0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 13
Aniline salt Rs. 0-10-3
Glauber salt Rs. 4
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 37
Bichromate potash Rs. 41
Hydrosulphide soda English Re. 1-1-0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23
Farina Rs. 15
Copper Sulphate Rs. 26
Bichromate soda Rs. 35
Oxalic acid Rs. 29.

MILL STORES.

August 1.

No interesting features have been witnessed in the course of the week and the volume of business transacted was also very limited. Arrivals from Home are regular and shippers are keen on securing more business from India. Home prices are quiet with a tendency to ease steadily. Cotton Healds and Steel Reeds, both are quote dat favourable price. Woollen and leather stores kept quiet with moderate demand. English and Japanese Bobbins evidenced a comparatively poor inquiry. Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel are still scarce and are quoted at Rs. 9/8/0. Conical pirns Japanese kept steady at Rs. 8.

The quotatioss are:—
Healds 15/40s Rs. 1-11-9
Reeds Rs. 0-3-3
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-7-0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-7-0
Ropes Rs. 2-4-0
Pilets Cvl and Dof. Rs. 0-10-6.
Sizing flannel-twill-82 Rs. 3-14-0
Shubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 52
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 23
Pirns Conical-5" Japan Rs. 8
Pirns Universal Japan Rs. 7
Ring Rabbeth-5" Enamel Jap Rs. 10
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 80
Dobby Harness Rs. 22-8-0.

COST OF LIVING.

RISE OF 3 POINTS.

Cost of living index for July 1924:—
All articles 56 per cent.
Food only 51 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in July 1924 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was three points above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was approximately 153 in June and 156 in July 1924. The general index is 19 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 5 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1922, and one per cent above the twelve-monthly average of 1923.

The cost of living index, which showed a downward tendency during the early months of the year, has shown a definite up-ward tendency in June and July. Foodstuffs rose by nearly 3 per cent. during the month owing chiefly to a uniform rise in the prices of all the cereals and pulses included in the index. In other food articles there was a rise of 4 per cent. in gul, 3 per cent. in salt, 15 per cent. in potatoes and 17 per cent in onions, the last two being seasonal. The clothing group registered a rise of nearly one per cent. during the month.

The maxima for some groups have been underlined.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by them, so far as information is available.

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO.

FORMED INTO A LIMITED COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

Following the example of almost all unlimited companies of long standing, the firm of W. and A. Graham—which started operations in Bombay in 1839—has been formed into a limited company to embrace all branches and has been registered in the name of Grahams Trading Company, Limited with the head office in London. Lord Inverforth will be Chairman of the Board and his interest in shipping is a valuable addition to a firm largely intended in the shipping business. Sir John Mann will also join the Board which will consist of the partners of the unlimited firm.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT

The Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1924:—

The total number of deaths 8,715 registered during the quarter under review was the lowest for the second quarter of any year since 1917. Plague deaths numbered 169 as against 751 in the second quarter of 1923. Influenza caused 23 deaths and diseases of the Respiratory System 3,270 deaths as against 113 and 3,737 respectively in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Small-pox prevailed in epidemic form during the quarter in the City as in the Presidency, and caused 623 deaths, or 374 more than in the second quarter of the preceding year.

The births registered during the quarter numbered 4,343 and the deaths 8,715 as compared with 5,555 birth and 10,882 deaths in the first quarter of the year.

The second quarterly period of 1924 as compared with the first accordingly shows a decrease of 2,167 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to a fall in the number of deaths from Plague, Influenza, Malaria, Ague and Remittent Fever, Diarrhoea and Enterits, Dysentery and diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

The mortality from Plague, which caused 169 deaths as against 751 in the second quarter of 1923, was 557 less than the decennial mean. The disease continued in epidemic proportions till the week ending 19th April.

Influenza accounted for 23 deaths as compared with 48 deaths in the preceding quarter and 113 in the corresponding quarter of 1923. The deaths among infants under the age of 1 year numbered 2,067, as against 2,314 in the three months ended 31st March 1924.

Decennial Averages—Compared with the averages of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium (1914-1923), Plague showed a diminution of 557 deaths, Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) of 75, Ague and Remittent Fever of 282, Influenza of 206, Dysentery of 85, Measles of 17, Cholera of 22, Malaria of 4, and Respiratory Diseases of 568; on the other hand, there was an increase of 404 deaths under Small-pox, 17 under Enteric Fever and 5 under Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

Births.—The number of births registered (4,545) was 105 more than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

Total Mortality.—The deaths from all causes registered in the City during the quarter numbered 8,715 and were less than the decennial average by 1,866.

The figure 8,715 represents the gross mortality in the quarter, and includes 304 deaths among persons newly arrived in and not belonging to the City. Of these 304 deaths, 14 were due to Plague, 38 to Small-pox, 2 to Cholera and 250 to other causes.

Infant Mortality.—The infantile mortality 2,067 was 414 less than the mean of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

Deaths under 5 years.—The de

BETTER ASTROLOGER.

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineaion costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3 1st Part life reading in 10 items Rs. 10. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

Burgoyne for Purity

OVERCOME errors of diet which choke up the system, lead to constipation, fermentation in the stomach, and an impure state of the blood by the regular use of

Burgoyne's Fruit Saline

Get that feeling of fitness and vigour which is characteristic of the clean and healthy system.

Burgoyne's Fruit Saline keeps you fit and well.

It represents 180 years' reputation for Purity and Reliability.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."

DR. S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Over 23 years' practical experience and awarded Gold Medals. Of the numerous certificates by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are some certificates:

Mr. S. APPIAH, B.A., Salt Dept., Camp Monobohe, writes:—"My nine weeks' course under your treatment for Diabetes has given me complete relief—specific gravity of the urine fell from 1038dg. to 1018dg. the quantity of sugar from over 35 grains to "Nil" per ounce of urine at the end of the course. I am quite satisfied with the treatment. Considering the relief given, your charges are not at all excessive. As there are scores of people, who suffer with this wasting disease"

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address: "GHIA BUILDINGS", Khetwadi Main Road, opposite Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

COOKSON & Co., Ltd.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND

(Established 1704.)

MANUFACTURERS OF:—

PIG LEAD —'B F M' Brand guaranteed 99.75% pure. Cookson's Superfine Metallic, guaranteed 99.99% pure.

SHEET LEAD —Chemical installations guaranteed 99.99% pure.

LEAD PIPES —guaranteed 99.99% pure. All sizes Manufactured.

ANTIMONY —'C' Brand, guaranteed 99.6% pure. Best in the World

TYPE METALS—Very highest grade. Special metals for Lino Type, Stereo Type, and Mono Type Machines.

EVERY OUNCE CARRIES

DENOTES QUALITY C&Co COOKSON'S

THE COOKSON GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS:—

HOARE, MILLER & Co., Ltd.

COMMERCE HOUSE, CURRIMBHOY RD BALLARD ESTATE—BOMBAY.

5 FAIRLIE PLACE—CALCUTTA.

BAN ON N-C-O PAPERS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government advertisements in Sind are not given to papers such as the "New Times", "Alwahid", "Sindhi" "Bharatwasi", "Larkhana Gazette", "Thari", and "Shakti"?

(b) If so, what are the grounds for such exclusion?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) They advocate the principles of non-co-operation and presumably would not be prepared to receive financial support from Government.

TRANSFER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to place on the Council table copies of the agreeents with the municipalities of the cities of Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad, under which primary schools have been transferred by Government to the said municipalities?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: No specific agreements were entered into between Government and the municipalities in question. The transfer of primary schools to these bodies was effected on the acceptance by them of certain general conditions laid down by Government in connection with the transfer of primary schools to municipalities.

SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

1. Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Which newspapers, dailies and others respectively, in the Bombay Presidency are supplied free with all the Government publications, including the Administration Reports and the "Bombay Government Gazette" and the "Sind Official Gazette"?

(b) Is it a fact that the daily newspapers the "Al-Wahid" and the "Hindoo" in Sind, are not supplied free with the "Bombay Government Gazette" and the "Sind Official Gazette"?

(c) If so, why?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Two lists are attached showing the newspapers which are supplied free of cost with the "Bombay Government Gazette" and the "Sind Official Gazette" respectively. Most of these papers are also supplied with such of the other Government publications (including administration reports) as are of special interest to the papers and specifically asked for by them.

(b) Yes.

(c) The policy of Government is to supply the "Gazettes" to those papers only whose circulations are over 1,000.

The following is the list newspapers and periodicals in the Bombay Presidency supplied with Press Notes, Bombay Government Gazette, and Selected Administration Reports of the Government of Bombay:—

1. Times of India, Bombay.
2. Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.
3. Advocate of India, Bombay.
4. Daily Gazette, Karachi.
5. Indian Daily Mail, Bombay.
6. Indian Social Reformer, Bombay
7. Mahratta, Poona.
8. Servant of India, Poona.
9. Sind Observer, Karachi.
10. Voice of India, Bombay.
11. Young India, Ahmedabad.
12. Gujarat Mitra, Surat.
13. Gujarat Punch, Ahmedabad.
14. Hindustan, Bombay.
15. Jam-e-Jamshed, Bombay.
16. Kasier-i-Hind, Bombay.
17. Kathiawar Opinion, Rajkot.
18. Parsi Sansar and Loka Sevak, Karachi.
19. Praja Bandhu, Ahmedabad.
20. Praja Mitra and Parsi, Bombay.
21. Rast Goftar and Praja Mitra Bombay.
22. Sanj Vartaman, Bombay.
23. Karnatak Times, Dharwar.
24. Vibhakar, Belgaum.
25. Dnyanodaya, Poona.
26. O Anglo-Lusitano, Bombay.
27. Akhbar-e-Islam, Bombay.
28. Bombay Samachar, Bombay.
29. Deshi Mitra, Surat.
30. Navjivan, Ahmedabad.
31. Saurashtra, Ranpur.
32. Shri Venkateshwar Samachar, Bombay.
33. Karnatak Vaibhav, Bijapur.
34. Dnyan Prakash, Poona.
35. Indu Prakash, Bombay.
36. Jagaruk, Poona.
37. Kesari, Poona.
38. Lokamanya, Bombay.
39. Lokasangraha, Poona.
40. Sandesh, Bombay.
41. Rashtra Vir, Belgaum.
42. Satya Shodhak, Ratnagiri.
43. Swarajya, Poona
44. Vijaya Maratha, Poona.
45. Muslim Herald, Bombay.
46. Gujarati, Bombay.

List of newspapers in the Bombay Presidency supplied with the Sind Official Gazette:—

1. The Parsi Sansar, Karachi.
2. The Sind Sudhar, Karachi.
3. The Sindvasi, Hyderabad.
4. The Alhaq, Sukkur
5. The Sind Zamindar, Sukkur.

GUN LICENSES.

6. Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): (1) Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a number of gun licenses were cancelled in the district of Kanara on the ground that the holders thereof had become Congressmen and non-co-operators?

(b) If so, what is the number of licenses so cancelled in each of the talukas and pethas for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923?

(c) If any were cancelled, have any of these been restored?

(d) If any of those have been restored, what is their number?

(e) If any were restored, were they so restored on Government's own initiative or on application by the former holders?

(2) Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether the gun licenses referred to above were cancelled by the Collector on his own initiative or under the orders of his superiors

(b) If they were cancelled under the orders of his superiors, who were those superiors?

(3) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the assessment from landowners whose gun licenses were cancelled and whose crops were thus exposed to the ravages of wild beasts, was fully recovered?

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

1. Dr. M. M. Mehta (Surat City): Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that there are complaints that the present Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Surat Municipality often acts unconstitutionally at meetings of the committee?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: No complaints of the kind referred to have reached Government.

INDIANS IN BAND SERVICE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

21. Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals Districts): Will Government be pleased to state how many Indians are employed in the Band maintained at Government House?

The Honourable Mr. P. R. Cadell: None. The Band consists entirely of British soldiers.

BHAGUR MUNICIPALITY.

2. Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received representations from the people of Bhagur urging that the constitution of the municipality proposed to be established there should provide for an elective majority and elected president, and, if so, what action they have taken thereon?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: Yes Government have decided that the municipality should consist of one-half nominated and one-half elected members with a nominated official as president.

HEADQUARTERS OF KAIRA DISTRICT.

1. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they are considering the question of removing the headquarters of Kaira district from Kaira to Nadiad? If so,

(b) what the total cost of removal will be;

(c) how the Government buildings in Kaira will be disposed of;

(d) what cost will have to be incurred for constructing necessary buildings at Nadiad for locating a separate district court for Kaira district.

(e) whether there is not any Government building in Kaira which can accommodate the district court?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) A balance of Rs. 3,75,300 will be required.

(e) Enquiries were made for temporary accommodation but were dropped owing to objections raised to starting the court at Kaira.

MR. HORNIMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to Mr. B. G. Horniman's statement published in the "Bombay Chronicle" in reply to the speech made in the course of the debate regarding him by the Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward during the last session?

(b) Whether they intend taking any action in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The reply is in the negative.

INDIAN POLICE AND EUROPEANS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): (a) Are Government aware of the practice in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts that no Indian Police Constable or officer can serve any process on a European of whatever rank or position?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether such practice is authorised by any instructions or circulars issued by them?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: There is no practice of the nature described in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state the qualifications of the temporary Director of Information, Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., and whether it is a fact that in his new temporary appointment he will draw in all about Rs. 2,500 per month whereas immediately before his appointment to this post he was drawing much less?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: Mr. Clee was selected as the most suitable officer available for the work during the six months' leave of Mr. Gennings. He was drawing Rs. 1,044 in all as Assistant Collector, Kanara, and draws Rs. 1,700 the minimum pay of the post plus Rs. 150 conveyance allowance as acting Director of Information.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE FORCE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): (a) Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state what is the total number of superintendents in charge of divisions in the Bombay city police force exclusive of the Criminal Investigation Department, Head Quarters and Motor Vehicles Department, and how many of such divisional superintendents are Indians?

(b) Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state what is the total number of inspectors in charge of police stations in the Bombay city police force, and how many of them are Indians?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: There is one Indian among the seven divisional Superintendents and three Indians among the nineteen police station Inspectors. The full staff of Superintendents and Inspectors will be found in the lists at pages 291 and 292-C to E of the latest Bombay Civil List.

PETIT LIBRARY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any rule, order or circular preventing Government servants from becoming members of certain unregistered libraries;

(b) Are Government servants prevented from being members of the J. N. Petit Institute situated on Hornby Road, Fort Bombay?

(c) If so, what is the reason for such prohibition?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Government servants are debarred from joining any library which has not been registered.

(b) and (c) Yes; because it is not registered library.

AVERAGE INCOME PER HEAD

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state what is the average income per head of the population in this Presidency?

The Honourable Mr. P. R. Cadell: Government are not at present able to give more than an approximate estimate of the information required which could not be accurately supplied without exact enquiry. An enquiry into the economic condition of the people is among the terms of reference to the Taxation Committee recently appointed by the Government of India.

TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will Government be pleased to state whether the administration of the transferred departments is carried on, on the principle of the joint responsibility of all the Ministers, or on the individual responsibility of each Minister for the departments in his charge?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: The administration of the Transferred Departments is carried on in the manner prescribed in section 52 of the Government of India Act and the Devolution Rules.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE.

Gaston Doumergue's election as President of France is an indication, writes the New York "Nation", that the liberal bloc is not so wholeheartedly liberal as it might be. Doumergue nominally belongs to the Left; his first cabinet post was in the radical Combes Ministry of 1902. But in the interim he has become a colorless and almost professional office-holder. He was in the Sarrien, Clemenceau, and Briand cabinets before the war; he was Premier for a few months in 1913-14; he was Minister of the Colonies in the Viviani and Briand cabinets of 1914-16. Then he was sent to Russia where, in the closing year of the Czar's regime, he helped to negotiate the infamous secret treaties which parcelled out the German colonies and allotted the Left Bank of the Rhine to France. The conservatives were naturally ready enough to support him for the Presidency despite his Left tag; and enough of the Left Bloc, which had forced Millerand to resign, deserted the more radical Painleve to elect Doumergue. As President, however, he is a figurehead.

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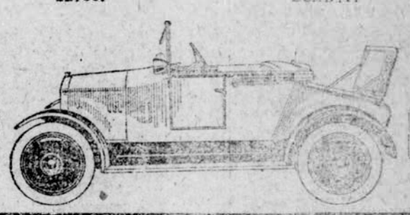

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RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read a letter published over the signature of Mr. Jayvant S. Rele, President of Kshatriya community, in your issue of 30th July. I have not the privilege of knowing the 'Mr. C. I. Kher' mentioned in that letter and wonder what the second initial may be standing for in the case of a 'Kher'! But this latter gentleman is ostensibly a tenant and I am a tenant. The cause of every tenant in Bombay—not only Indian but even European—is the same and any tenant is entitled to speak for any other tenant.

I submit that Mr. Rele has missed the point of Mr. Kher's letter. Apart from the numerical inexactitude, Mr. Kher never intended to be unfair to Mr. Rele's community (I am afraid this is Mr. Rele's terminological inexactitude, because Kshatriya Nyati Nivas is not the property of any individual or individuals belonging to that community). In effect, both these gentlemen say the same thing—only from opposite angles of vision. Mr. Rele says it is absurd to compare the rent of the Soman Buildings before 1916 with the rent in Khatri Buildings in 1924.' Mr. Kher means the same thing. If it is 'absurd' to compare these two rents, I cannot imagine what 'adjective' Mr. Rele will suggest to correctly apply to charging for a tenement in Soman Buildings the same rent area for area, as in the Khatri Buildings. Mr. Rele ought really to address his remarks to the proprietors of the Soman Buildings. They are not going to consider the equity of the case, once the law is set in their favour: and, the law is now in their favour. Now they will raise the rent and will not care a jot for the opinion of Mr. Rele.

The decontrol of the shops will react unfavourably on the proprietors of the recently built buildings. There are a good many shops in Buildings put up before the war, which are going or somehow merely because the rents have been controlled. The substantial increase that are sure to be demanded will produce a number of shops 'To be let' and the proprietors of the new buildings will find that many of their tenants will take advantage of the notices about letting. Mr. Rele himself knows that a grocer's shop on the ground floor of 'Kshatriya Nyati Nivas' has now been established in a building on the regular Girgaum Road. In the competition between proprietors of the old buildings and of the post-war ones, the former will always come out successful. Let me mention here that I look upon 'the devil and angel' argument as irrelevant and foolish. There is nothing devilish in asking for a little more for your thing. If that were the test of devilry, I am afraid at least sixty per cent. of dealers will have to be stigmatised 'devils'. I look upon it as an ordinary economic proposition. In text-books of Economics the word 'normal' is defined and one of the illustrations given is that it is 'normal' for every seller to demand the highest obtainable price for his commodities. In asking for a higher rent, a landlord will only be behaving normally.

The position created by the action of Mr. Addyman must receive serious attention. I presume a meeting will be held in Bombay immediately after the M. L. C.'s return from Poona to consider the situation. You have asked for an explanation about the attitude of the Government towards Mr. Addyman's Bill. I should rather like the whole set of circumstances and the details of voting given due publicity. I hope Mr. Addyman will tell us why his Bill was defeated. We must have full information about the whole case. Mr. Nariman is to bring a Bill for safeguarding the interests of tenants occupying residential premises in October. No risks must be run with that Bill which must not meet an adverse fate. The tenants' organisation must be stronger. Government must be forced to change their attitude. Official members must either have a free hand or must be tied to support the tenants, who are by far the majority. Government cannot suggest that this is a 'Law and Order' affair. This is a matter in which Government must weight the balance on the side of the 'greatest number.' I said in one of my earlier letters that 'the political colour of any M. L. C. cannot be depended upon' and Mr. Jayakar did more than bear me out by his speech and action. All tenants have the same cause and the tenants' cause is the cause of almost all the mofussil M. L. C.'s. During the two months, August and September, every nerve must be strained, every source must be tapped, every opportunity canvassed and every force mobilised so that when Mr. Nariman brings his Bill in October, he must be able to carry it through the Council. Before these things can be done, it is essential that the public should be informed of every detail concerning Mr. Addyman's Bill. I again express the hope that Mr. Addyman will speak out his mind explicitly. Shakespeare wrote: 'There is a soul of good in things evil.' In a way it is good that Mr. Addyman's Bill was defeated because the defeat has become a warning to the tenants that they cannot rely on the good intentions of the Government towards the greatest number or on the justness of their cause. Forewarned is Forearmed. We have got the warning. Let us arm ourselves in the months, August and September.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To day the Division List in the Rent Bill moved by Mr. Addyman is published and therefrom it is clear that Bombay Government have decided against the continuation of the Rent Act.

Nobody in Bombay ever dreamt that Government who have compelled some unscrupulous greedy landlords to be tried in Police Courts for breaking Rent Act and penalised would turn side and throw the helpless and poor tenants at the mercy of these very landlords. What has happened in the interval? Will the Government explain? Government has appointed Rent Controller and have they called for any report from him before they decided against continuation of the Act? If they have got any report from the Controller, will they kindly publish it?

It may be admitted that big flats for offices and residential purposes can be had for less rents than two years before. But the real pressure is for small business premises as well as tenements whose rents may be from Rs. 10 to 150 per month. People in Bombay are surprised at the attitude of Government. Newly built premises require 300 to 400 per cent. more rent for rooms of same dimensions in buildings of 15/20 years standing. The other day I cited the case of a landlord in Girgaum who has already served notices to quit to the tenants of 12—18 years standing in the hope of getting 300/400 per cent. more rents from the 1st September. "A landlord" has said in "Times of India" on the 28th inst. that carpenters and masons engaged by him get Rs. 150 to 160 per month so there is no necessity for Rent Act. Now I ask him does he dare say that a Danawalla or Durjee is in a position to pay Rs. 150/200 rent per month? If he has come across any he will kindlly publish his name.

What will be the result of this thoughtless action of the Government? Some small shopkeepers will be ruined or there will be general rise of prices all round.

By the by I must strongly protest against the attitude of the Swarajist leader Mr. Jayakar who has remained neutral and thereby misled such good people as Mr. Thopatkar. Electors will take due notice of this next time.

Ruin there will be for many poor small shopkeepers if there is no protection of the Rent Act.—Yours, etc.

C. J. KHER.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—To those that are landlords and to those that are tenants: It is to both your interests that I pen these lines. The landlord owns the house, but invariably is also a leaseholder (or tenant) for the land on which his house is built. Try and fix the value of the land, put the land under control too for five years—and prevent speculation in land values, especially by Trusts, Corporation and Development Boards. Fix all rent of the land in Bombay Island—and this would be the first step towards fixing the Rents of buildings thereon. The next step is for Government to continue on large scale housing as many of its middle class clerks etc.—especially, the Post, Telegraphs and Secretariats. The Postal employees and Telegraphists have to be on duty at any hour of the day or night—and if housed close to their work would be more proficient.

Government have taken the Police housing in hand after delaying it for years and starting at a time when everything is expensive. Is the Police the only department requiring housing? When is the Housing Scheme for the Customs which has been talked about for the last 20 years to be started? And is it true that the Preventive Officers are to be sent to Matunga? Instead of being housed on the Cotton Green? Now the great middle class who serve Government in the subordinate services require most help. The labouring classes have been catered for by the Development Department. But the poor Government servant has been left to shift for himself. By Government taking this matter in hand it would save 10 per cent. on salaries and another 10 per cent. for quarters. And the wealthy Sethias and Merchant princes what have you done for this same class the subordinates in your offices, godowns etc., who have helped you to become rich and Bombay the wealthiest city in India? Won't you help out by building houses for these so that you may invest some of your riches in housing those that gave you of their best, and thus return blessings tenfold in the giving.

And I ask the Municipality not to follow in Government's footsteps by building as little as possible housing for their staff (especially the middle class and not for the Barra Sahebs) but try and do as the Military do, house the lot. It can be done and if we all try to do our best by helping in (1) Keeping down land values and speculation especially by acquisition and resale (2) by housing as many of our poorer servants and employees, then and only then will the housing problem be solved. Till then the Rent Act must stay. The middle class cannot afford to pay any more now although control is on? What will be their plight when it is removed? I hope legislators of whatever party will vote "en bloc" for the Rent Act to stay. For if they arr short-sighted enough and think by its removal they benefit themselves—let them learn this lesson. Inflated values of hourses, rents, and land, do not enrich individuals or nations but lessen their spending power, pauperise them, as large sums cannot be found easily—even by the rich. Let our cry be lower prices—lower rents all round—pay less and you will find you will have more to save, more to buy with—trade will naturally improve—and it will cost less to live—and you that are Rich and own Houses will be doubly rich thereby, obtaining quick returns on your money invested.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. G. MCDONNELL.

Linden House,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay, July 29.

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AMRITSAR RIOTS.

CHARGE OF WITHHOLDING INFORMATION.

Sir M. O'Dwyer writes in the "Times" in Mail Week:—

Sir.—The ground on which the civil and military authorities who had to deal with the situation at Amritsar in April 1919, were most adversely criticised by the Press and public here was that they had withheld information as to the serious character of the outbreak and the extent of the casualties. The "Times" in a leading article of December 17, 1919, complained that the only official statement issued to the press was that published in its issue of April 17, namely:—

At Amritsar on April 13 the mob defied the proclamation forbidding public meetings. Firing ensued and 200 casualties occurred.

It went on to remark, very justly, that—

The reticence which has been practised makes the ultimate disclosure even more injurious than would have been the case had the Indian authorities been more frank at the time.

The Hunter Inquiry brought out the death casualties at 379. In forwarding the report to the Secretary of State, the Government of India made the following statement in paragraph 22 of their dispatch of May 3, 1920 (White Paper, Cmd. 705,):—

The first report of firing on the crowd at Jalianwala Bagh, received by the Government of India on April 14, placed the casualties at 200. This was supplemented two days later by a report that 200 was the number of killed. These reports were at once repeated to the Secretary of State. Fuller reports were not received till a later date.

This remark throws the responsibility for withholding full information on to the local civil and military authorities in the Punjab. It is entirely at variance with the facts. In justice to myself and to General Dyeer, who is unfortunately unable to speak for himself, I now quote below:—(I) The official reports—which were hitherto treated as confidential, but whose production has recently been allowed in the case of O'Dwyer vs. Nair—made by me and him to the Government of India and Army headquarters (through the G.O.C. Lahore Division) respectively: (II) the reports sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State as given in Hansard; and (III.) the communiques to the Press here and the statements in Parliament by the Secretary of State.

I

Punjab Government telegram of morning April 14 to Government of India:—

(a) At Amritsar yesterday Brigadier-General Dyer and Deputy-Commissioner read proclamations in city forbidding all public meetings. Prohibition proclaimed by beat of drum and explained at several places in city. In spite of this, meeting attended by 6,000 was held at 4-30 p.m. contrary to Deputy-Commissioner's expectation. Troops present under command of General Dyer fired, killing about 200. Deputy-Commissioner not present. Military report yet received. City quiet at night, but political effect on Manjuha (Sikh rural tract) and troops uncertain. In view of possibilities G.O.C. is arranging to draft in to Lahore more troops, British and Indian.

Early this morning large mob attacked railway station at Wagha (near Amritsar.) Rail was removed.....Armoured train went out and two cars were derailed.....Line cutting and *attacks on trains becoming frequent.*

(b) Punjab Government telegram afternoon April 14 to Government of India (after hearing military report, II):—

At Amritsar yesterday two British officers (police) were present; troops consisted of detachments of 9th Gurkhas, 54th Sikhs, 59th Sind Rifles. No British troops were there, but several British officers. Gajranwala Civil Station and railway attacked and burned

II.

Report of Brigadier-General Dyer (d. April 14) to General Staff:—

I arrrived here (Amritsar) on night of April 11..... .....after consultation with the Deputy-Commissioner and police officials I determined, with a view to showing the inhabitants that I had a sufficient military force, to force them to law and order and also to arrest certain ringleaders. This was carried out between 12 hours and 15 hours April 12. I was aware that the inhabitants had been warned that they were not to hold meetings or followings, and that if they did so they would be fired on. Further to enforce my wishes, a proclamation was proclaimed on morning of 13th by beat of drum, in many of the main streets of the city, warning the inhabitants that unlawful acts would be punished by military force. On my way back from the city I was informed that the disaffected characters had ordered a meeting in the Jalianwala Bagh at 16-30 hours. I did not think this meeting would take place in the face of what I had done. At 16 hours I received a report from the police that a gathering was beginning. I immediately sent picquets to hold various gates of the city, and marched with 25 rifles 9th Gurkhas, and 25 rifles from detachments of 54th Sikhs and 59th Rifles, making a total of 50 rifles, and also 40 Gurkhas armed with kukris..... Two armoured cars also accompanied this party.

I entered the Jalianwala Bagh by a very narrow lane, which necessitated my leaving my armoured cars bebind.

On entering I saw a dense crowd, estimated at about 5,000, a man on a raised plaform addressing the audience and making gesticulations with his hands. I realized that my force was small and to hesitate might induce attack.

I immediately opened fire and dispersed the crowd. I estimate that between 200 and 300 of the crowd were killed. My party fired 1,650 rounds. I returned to my headquarters about 18 hours.

At 22 hours, accompanied by a force I visited all my picquets and marched through the city in order to make sure that my orders as to inhabitants not being out of their houses after 20 hours had been obeyed. The city was absolutely quiet and not a soul to be seen.

I returned to headquarters at midnight. The inhabitants have asked permission to bury the dead in accordance with my orders. This I am allowing.

III

Government of India to Secretary of State:—

(a) Dispatched April 15, received London April 17. (Hansard. 1920, Vol. 132, col. 1,092.)

"At Amritsar proclamation forbidding public meetings defied on 13th.....Mob had to be fired on, with 200 casualties."

(b) Government of India telegram dispatched April 17, received London, April 17, (Hansard as above):—

"Amritsar.—Details show that 50 sepoys were faced with unlawful assembly of 5,000. Effect of firing salutary. Casualties reported were deaths. Shops reopening."

A comparison of messages reveals the glaring inaccuracy of the Government of India statement above quoted, and of the argument so often advanced, that till the Hunter Inquiry, eight months later, they had only a vague knowledge of what happened at Amritsar. It is clear (a) that on April 14 I informed the Government of India that the death casualties were about 200, and General Dyer on the same date reported (through the G.O.C. Division) that they were between 200 and 360 (later inquiries brought out 379 as several of the wounded died subsequently), and (b) that so far from repeating our circumstantial reports to the Secretary of State, the Government of India sent him only a very meagre and misleading summary. Moreover, even this meagre version was not fully given to the Press here. For the Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) admitted in Parliament that in the 'communique' of April 17, 1919, to the Press, the all-important words "casualties reported were deaths" were omitted (Hansard, 1920, Vol. 132, col. 1,392). At the end of June, 1919, when I returned to England and saw them, the authorities at the India Office knew as much about Dyer's action as I did. But the Press and public were still in the dark.

No wonder that in the following November, when the facts were *for the first time* given to the Press here through the reports of the Hunter Committee's proceedings, there was a storm of indignation at the suppression of the truth. Unfortunately that storm was directed not against those really responsible, who successfully pleaded ignorance, but against those who had had to deal with the situation in the Punjab at the time, and especially against General Dyer.

Can any impartial person, knowing of the shocking murders and rebellious outrages that preceded general Dyer's action, doubt that if his full and frank report of April 14, explaining the reasons for his firing, and its immediate results—namely, the collapse of the rebellious movement not only in Amritsar, but all over the Central Punjab—had been made public at the time, public opinion here and elsewhere in regard to his action, which has now been vindicated in a British Court of Justice, would have vindicated him at the time?

The importance of the principle at stake, to the public and to the officers concerned, is my apology for the length of this letter.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN THE CITY.

CORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT.

With reference to the introduction of compulsory primary education in the city and the reluctance of Government to give their consent to its introduction, owing to the fear that they will be asked to keep their promise of contributing half the share of the burden, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah, one of the members of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to meet the Government, now reports as follows:—

We met the representatives of Government on the 19th March, 1923, and discussed the question at great length. The chief points raised at that meeting were whether a satisfactory advance had been made in the direction of bringing a larger number of children under primary education and whether the liability undertaken by Government to bear half the excess expenditure was in any way restricted by the estimates framed in 1917, as to the cost of the scheme for the extension of primary education. It having been pointed out that the increase in the estimates of 1917 was due to abnormal conditions over which the Corporation had no control, the Government representatives asked us to furnish them with a revised programme for the future with reasonably correct estimates and with suggestions how the extra expenditure should be met. Additional detailed information showing how the expenditure increased and was estimated to increase in the future was supplied to Government. At the meeting held on the 23rd January, 1924, the matter was further discussed and the decision arrived at by Government on the discussion at that meeting is embodied in the accompanying letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, dated the 21st February 1924. As certain points in this letter required elucidation a reference was made to Government and the correspondence is also attached hereto. It will be see from paragraph 2 of Government letter, dated the 21st February, that Government have been legally advised that their liability does not extend beyond an annual subvention equal to one-half the additional admissible expenditure by the Corporation on the expansion of primary education under the 1918 scheme, subject to a maximum liability of Rs. 9 lakhs on the introduction of a compulsory system of such education and they are unable to re-open any discussion on this point. In view of this, we thought it advisable to ascertain the legal position of the Corporation in the matter and therefore requested the Commissioner to obtain joint opinion of Counsel Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai. The case submitted to Counsel and their opinion thereon are appended hereto. It will be seen therefrom that Counsels are of opinion that a binding contract was arrived at between the Corporation and Government under the circumstances of the case and that the contract is enforcible in law against the Secretary of State.

Under the circumstances, the Corporation may take such action in the matter as they may deem fit."

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

The Civil Justice Committee sat again today, Mr. Justice Rankin presiding. Dr. Swaminathan, Advocate, examined said that the practice of printing documents was to a considerable extent responsible for the delay in the disposal of cases in the High Court. In appeals to the Privy Council also there was no check over the mass of unnecessary documents printed. There was no difficulty in inducing the judges to refer to documents which were not printed though occasionally some judges refused to read them. He would not oppose the suggestion that revision petitions under Section 25 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act should go straight away before a bench of two judges for admission. Questioned whether in case of second appeals he thought it unfair to take the limit of five hundred rupees and whether he held that the party should always apply for special leave before the third hearing was applied for, witness said that the present practice in the Madras High Court was fairly satisfactory and did not cause any grievance. If there were two concurrent judgments, he said, he would be satisfied if the appellant obtained a certificate from the lower appelate Court before he got permission to have the second appeal. Two more witnesses were examined to-day.

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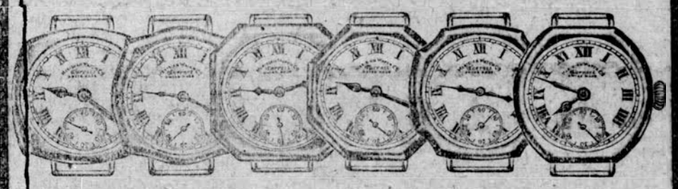

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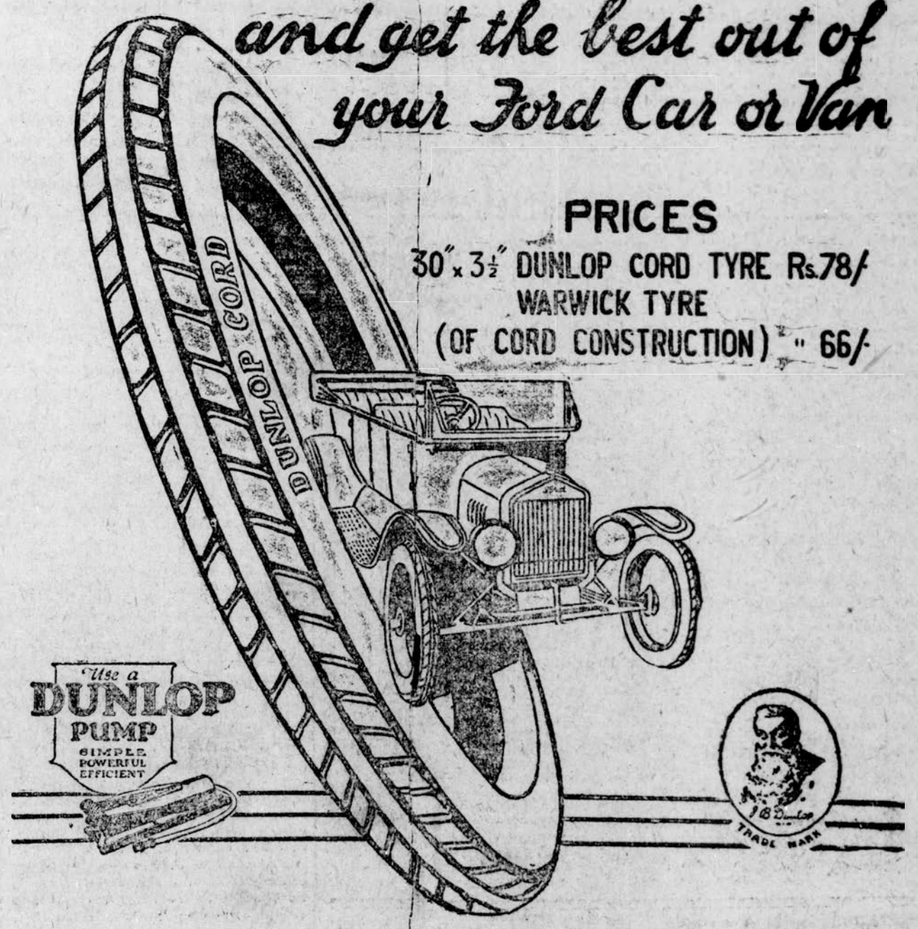

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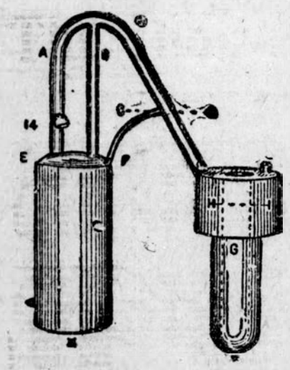

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